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PARIS, MONDAY, APRIL 26, 1976

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G HAND—Connecticut Gov. Ella Grasso adjusted a miner's lamp for Democratic presidential hopeful Henry Jackson before touring a coal mine near Pittsburgh.

Rockefeller Is Challenged Reds-in-Congress 'Charge'

By James M. Naughton

WASHINGTON, April 25 (AP)—The Democratic leadership said President Nelson Rockefeller would verify or refute a charge attributed to him that he had been penetrated by communists.

There is any validity to the charge, the senator said in an interview. He said he would be laid out for all to see. If he ought to be cleared, Rockefeller said he was "blown out of proportion." He declined to clarify the matter, however, and said that should be done by the Vice-President.

at a private meeting. "Once the sky has been smudged, the air ought to be cleared," Sen. Mansfield said. He said the charge was a "stringent precaution" taken by the Senate to check the backgrounds of employees who deal in security matters. A Georgia Republican who attended the meeting last week said the Journal account of Mr. Rockefeller's remarks had been "blown out of proportion." He declined to clarify the matter, however, and said that should be done by the Vice-President.



Dorothy Fosdick

Carter Offers Economic Plan To Spur Jobs, Curb Inflation

By David S. Broder

PHILADELPHIA, April 25 (AP)—Jimmy Carter has made public a "comprehensive" economic plan that he said would produce a balanced government budget and reduce unemployment and inflation to the 4-per-cent level by 1983.

He issued the proposal Friday in a 2,500-word statement drafted by an eight-member economic task force which met with the Democratic presidential hopeful here Thursday night. The plan calls for expansionary monetary and fiscal policies aimed at "a rapid reduction" in the current 7.5-per-cent unemployment rate.

But it places less emphasis on direct government employment than the plans of other Democratic presidential candidates or legislation advanced by such congressional Democrats as Sen. Hubert Humphrey, D-Minn. Mr. Carter said his "major emphasis" would be on stimulating private employment as the only source of what he called "real, permanent jobs."

In a formal statement launching another day of campaigning for Tuesday's Pennsylvania primary, the former governor of Georgia, packaged some economic proposals that he has made in various forums since the beginning of the year.

He called for standby wage and price controls as a major weapon against inflation, but said that as president he would not use them under circumstances like those that prevail now.

Mr. Carter said he favored maintaining the independence of the Federal Reserve Board but suggested that closer coordination of policy could be obtained if the chairman of the board were appointed for a four-year term as a presidential taking office. At present, the Federal Reserve chairman serves a four-year term which overlaps that of the president.

The candidate said his plan offers a policy which by the third year of the next presidential term would allow a balanced budget and "meet our social needs with proper management of government." He said it would produce a 3-per-cent "adult unemployment rate" and hold inflation below 4 per cent a year.

Later, Lawrence Klein of the University of Pennsylvania, president-elect of the American Economic Association and head of Mr. Carter's task force, said that quibbles about the meaning of "adult unemployment" could be avoided by saying that Mr. Carter's goal was an overall 4-per-cent unemployment rate.

Reagan Makes Gains

NEW YORK, April 25 (AP)—Ronald Reagan's campaign to wrest the Republican presidential nomination from President Ford took an upward turn yesterday when the former California governor fared well in delegate selection in areas where he said he would—the South and Southwest.

Rep. Morris Udall, meanwhile, rolled to an easy victory in the informal Democratic primary in his home state of Arizona, picking up about three-quarters of the vote with roughly half the returns in.

Mr. Reagan won 27 of 28 national convention delegates at the Arizona Republican Convention, outdistancing Mr. Ford in Oklahoma county conventions and picked up 23 delegates to six for Mr. Ford at the GOP convention in South Carolina, where he may eventually get 27 of the state's 38-member delegation.

In addition, Mr. Reagan was running strong in Missouri precinct caucuses, which have been going on since Tuesday.

Mr. Ford recouped somewhat in Minnesota, where candidates supporting him won 9 of the 12 convention seats filled. Mr. Reagan had one delegate and the two others were uncommitted.

Dr. King Honored

ATLANTA, April 25 (AP)—Ten miles of downtown streets have been renamed in honor of the late Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. The Atlanta City Council voted to rename three connecting streets Martin Luther King Jr. Drive.

High Court Bars Case on Vote Funds

Presidential Hopefuls
In U.S. Lose Pleas

By John P. Mackenzie

WASHINGTON, April 25 (AP)—The Supreme Court has refused to consider pleas by seven presidential aspirants that U.S. funds for their financially ailing campaigns be freed.

In a brief order on Friday, the justices denied a series of motions filed on behalf of Republican challenger Ronald Reagan and six Democrats—including a motion to be heard in the high court.

The six Democrats are former Gov. Jimmy Carter of Georgia, former Sen. Fred Harris of Oklahoma, Sen. Henry Jackson of Washington, Sen. Frank Church of Idaho, Rep. Morris Udall of Arizona and Gov. George Wallace of Alabama.

Justice Lewis Powell Jr. said in a separate concurring statement that the Supreme Court no longer had any power to help the candidates, even if it wanted to.

Shift in Jurisdiction

Jurisdiction over the matter was passed to the U.S. Court of Appeals following the Supreme Court's Jan. 30 decision stripping the Federal Election Commission of the power to authorize the subsidies, Justice Powell said.

The candidates also had filed their plea with the Court of Appeals, which earlier Friday gave them the right to file motions and legal briefs.

The candidates have told both courts that the campaigns have been "severely disrupted and curtailed" by the interruption of matching funds from the commission. Claims of nearly \$2.4 million in matching funds have accumulated during the last month.

They asked the courts to permit the subsidies until Congress and the President approve legislation reversing the commission's decision. The Supreme Court's objections to its makeup.

The high court ruled on Jan. 30 that all of the commission's members must be presidentially appointed. Four of the six members had been selected by Congress.

President Ford has refused to say whether he will sign a bill slated for action this week by a Senate-House conference committee.

Panama Leader Assails Reagan Stand on Canal

KINGSTON, Jamaica, April 25 (AP)—Panama's leader, Gen. Omar Torrijos, charged last week that U.S. presidential candidates are treating the Panama Canal issue with "irresponsibility."

In a comment directed at former California Gov. Ronald Reagan, who has declared that the United States must not give up the canal, Gen. Torrijos said: "One candidate gives the idea that Casius Clay writes his material"—a reference to heavy-weight boxing champion Muhammad Ali.

Asked if he meant Mr. Reagan, Gen. Torrijos replied: "I am referring to the same person you are thinking of."

The Panamanian leader refused to comment directly on President Ford's recent statement that a halt in negotiations could turn all of Latin America against the United States and trigger riots.

He said that his government has given the United States until next year to settle the canal question. Current negotiations on the future of the canal began in 1964.

Japanese Seize Kodama Assets

TOKYO, April 25 (Reuters)—Japan's national tax office said today it had seized assets valued at \$234,000 of Yoshio Kodama, the ultrarightist central figure in the Lockheed payoff scandal here, for failing to report his full income for 1975.

The agency did not elaborate, but Japanese news reports said that Mr. Kodama, 65, had failed to report in his 1975 tax return money he is alleged to have received as a "secret consultant" for the Lockheed Aircraft Corp.

Lockheed officials said in a U.S. Senate hearing that the company had paid millions of dollars over several years to Mr. Kodama in an effort to sell its planes in Japan. He is already under indictment for alleged income-tax evasion totaling nearly \$3 million in the early 1970s on money received from Lockheed.

U.S. Presidents' Press Aides Say They 'Lied' Inadvertently

By Lou Cannon

AUSTIN, Texas, April 25 (WP)—Presidential press secretaries for three administrations have said they had "lied" to reporters. All said they did so inadvertently, usually because they had been given inaccurate information by White House staff members.

These acknowledgments were made Friday by George Christian of the Johnson administration, Ronald Ziegler of the Nixon administration and J.F. terHorst and Ron Nessen of the Ford administration during a symposium on the presidency and the press, sponsored by the Lyndon Baines Johnson Library.

Mr. Ziegler declined to go into detail about specific untruths that he told but, in response to a question, he said: "Obviously things that were said about Watergate turned out to be untrue and we all know that."

"I was never asked to go before the press corps and tell a lie," Mr. Ziegler said.

Inaccurate Data

Mr. Christian said he had "lied" to reporters after he had been given inaccurate information by Pentagon officials and White House staff aides on various issues.

Mr. terHorst quit the Ford administration after only 30 days as press secretary because staff aides withheld information from him about the Nixon pardon and Mr. terHorst in turn misled reporters who inquired about it. Mr. Nessen, who succeeded him and still holds the job, said he almost resigned recently because White House aides withheld from him the information that Mr. Nixon had submitted to President Ford a report on the former president's China trip.

Mr. Nessen said that Mr. Ford had persuaded him to stay.

During the daylong symposium, which also involved present and former White House reporters, the operation of the White House press office and the performance of the White House press corps repeatedly were criticized.

Double Standard

Mr. Nessen said that the press does not apply the same standards of criticism to itself that it does to other institutions and is reluctant to admit mistakes. In a spirited exchange with Helen Thomas of United Press International, Mr. Nessen accused UPI of being "one of the worst of-

fenders in refusing to admit an error."

He also said that "newspapers, like doctors, bury their mistakes." Hugh Sides of Time magazine agreed with this criticism. He singled out the "sneaky" practice of news magazines, including his own, in refusing to correct errors except in letters-to-the-editor columns.

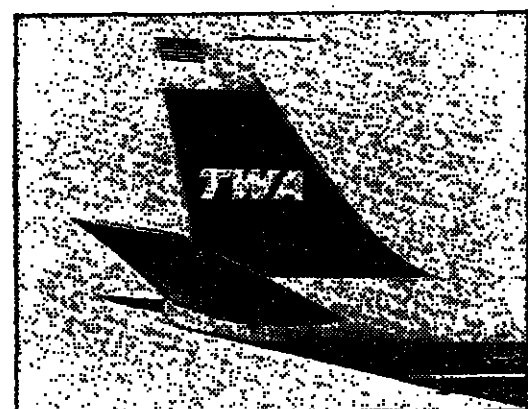
Mr. Sides and Mr. Nessen made suggestions intended to improve the accessibility of the President and White House officials.

Mr. Nessen said he is considering a plan that would allow a "permanent pool" of reporters to cover Cabinet meetings and other White House sessions, except those affected by national security. Mr. Sides called for President Ford to make himself directly accessible to White House reporters for 15 minutes each day.



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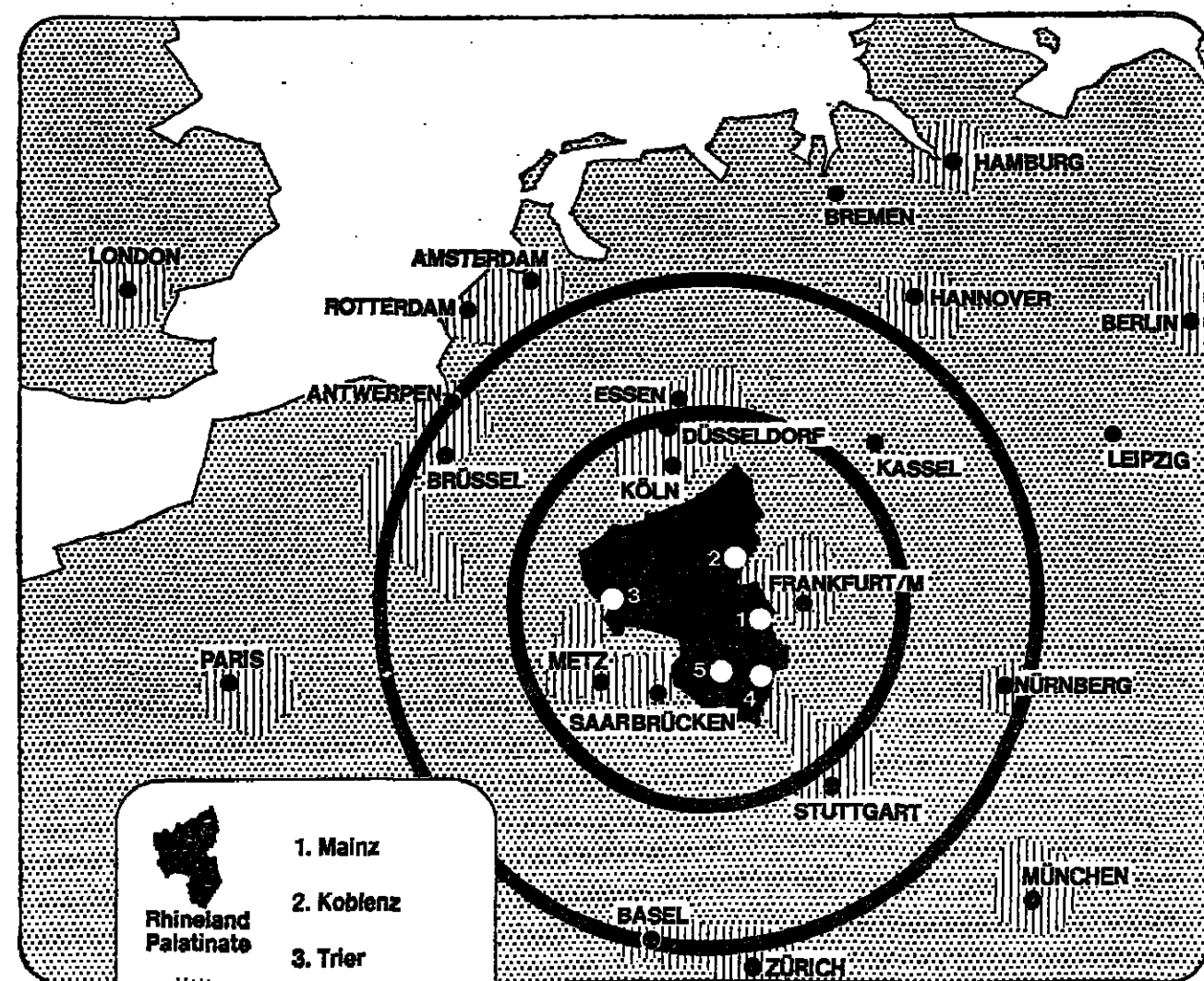
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the Informationshalle

et Expert Says U.S. Lost Billion in Trade Dispute

By Christopher S. Wren

W. April 25 (NYT)—An economist asserted yesterday that the collapse of the trade agreement, 15 to 20 billion in Russian at were placed else-

where. Ivanov, a specialist in Soviet economic relations, acknowledged that the Soviet Union was itself forced to accept some joint projects anticipated in the year plan. He further said that the Soviet Union had incurred a high cost by declining to accept a U.S. bill, which linked a favorable tariff reduction to a Soviet policy of economic liberalization.

Closures were made during a televised round-table discussion on U.S.-Soviet relations. The admission of liabilities was considered a Western economic

commercial source contacted the \$1.6-billion figure advanced by Soviet officials in private conversations that it reflected Soviet markets to Western countries but whether U.S. business has retained as

much as the Russians suggested they might have.

The half-hour discussion, which was led by Valentin Berezhkov, the editor of the journal U.S.A. Economy, Politics, Ideology, painted an otherwise generally hopeful picture of the future of U.S.-Soviet accommodation at a time when the relationship has been subjected to harsher scrutiny in the U.S. election campaign.

The Soviet press has responded by stepping up its own criticism of the United States. But yesterday's TV program appeared intended to reassure the Soviet public that the debate would continue in the face of present frictions. Soviet leaders have attributed the U.S. criticism to election-year rhetoric, although there is some concern that it could be more lasting.

Despite the somewhat cooler atmosphere, U.S. diplomats said they have found Soviet officials still anxious to keep up the momentum on détente, in which Soviet party chief Leonid Brezhnev has invested his personal prestige.

The TV discussion also alluded to the deadlock over the new strategic arms limitation accord. The Soviet analysts yesterday were somewhat milder than the Soviet press has been in blaming Washington for the delay.

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Confirming Rep. Aspin's Analysis of Russian Menace

Half of Soviet Forces Found 'Nonthreatening' to U.S.

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, April 25 (NYT).—Intelligence estimates prepared at the Defense Department show that nearly half of the Soviet Union's military forces are engaged in essentially civilian work or are assigned to military missions not directly threatening to the United States.

The estimates, prepared by the Defense Intelligence Agency, conform closely to an analysis of Soviet military maneuver made by Rep. Les Aspin, D-Wis., who has been arguing that the growth in Soviet forces was less threatening than generally portrayed by Defense Department officials.

In urging Congress to approve a \$113-billion defense budget, Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld has emphasized the growth in the size of the Soviet military forces. He has repeatedly made the point that "Soviet military manpower has grown [and is] now more than double U. S. forces."

According to the Rumsfeld calculations, Soviet military manpower has grown a third in the last decade—to a level of 4.4 million, excluding 400,000 border and internal security forces. In contrast, he points out, U.S. military strength has dropped from 3.5 million in 1968, at the peak of the Vietnam war, to 2.1 million.

Intelligence Analysis

Mr. Rumsfeld's calculations and interpretations have been challenged by Rep. Aspin, who, as a member of the House Armed Services Committee, has access to the Defense Intelligence Agency estimates. Relying in large mea-

sure on the intelligence analysis, Rep. Aspin has argued that, when "nonthreatening" forces are deducted, the Soviet forces appear "distinctly smaller" in terms of the threat that they present to the United States.

In support of his argument, Rep. Aspin provided a breakdown of the Soviet military forces showing that the Soviet Union had about 2.2 million troops "who do work we assign to civilians or

perform tasks that cannot be considered threatening to us."

Rep. Aspin also pointed out that when the Pentagon last year reported a 600,000-man increase in the Soviet forces, "it neglected to mention an important detail," namely that the intelligence community simultaneously reduced its estimates of civilians employed by the Soviet military by an equal 600,000.

In response to inquiries by The

New York Times, the Defense Intelligence Agency confirmed the basic accuracy of the figures used by Rep. Aspin, although it differed with him on some details. The differences, however, were not great enough to challenge Rep. Aspin's basic point that when "nonthreatening" troops were deducted, the opposing military forces were not that much different in size.

Rep. Aspin's calculations, sup-

ported in large measure by the Defense Intelligence Agency's estimates, listed the following categories of "nonthreatening" Soviet forces:

- About 490,000 troops are maintained by the Soviet Ministry of Internal Affairs and the Committee of State Security (KGB) for internal security and border patrols. In the United States, the National Guard, which maintains security during riots, and the border patrol of the immigration and naturalization service are not included in the 2.1-million figure for U.S. military forces.

- The Soviet Union uses 170,000 military personnel in research and supply jobs that are staffed primarily by civilians in the United States.

- Scattered throughout the Soviet forces are 300,000 persons wearing uniforms but doing jobs reserved for civilians in the United States. As Rep. Aspin points out, the Pentagon in recent years has been "civilianizing" many military jobs, partly because in the long run a civilian costs less than someone in service.

- About 20,000 servicemen are assigned to the civil defense program in the Soviet Union. In the United States, civil defense is a civilian operation with only one military man—an Air Force lieutenant colonel—assigned to it.

- According to Rep. Aspin, in the Soviet Union 250,000 men, apparently washouts from basic training, are kept in uniform to do construction work that is handled by civilian contractors in the United States. The Defense Intelligence Agency does not dispute the number but contends that the construction troops are a "functioning equivalent" to Army Engineer troops in the United States and could be used to support combat troops in wartime.

- By Rep. Aspin's calculations, 180,000 Soviet troops are assigned to the railroads and to work on military farms. The Defense Intelligence Agency contends that 75,000 railroad troops maintain lines of communications in the large Soviet land mass and thus they are "equivalent" to U.S. Navy forces maintaining sea lines of communications for the United States. The agency also maintains there are no Soviet "farm troops" as such but only regular troops periodically assigned to farm labor.

Rep. Aspin maintained that there were "other anomalies" in the Defense Department numbers that tended to exaggerate the comparative size of the Soviet military forces. Subtracting all these different categories, Rep. Aspin comes up with a Soviet force of 2.6 million men that could be "considered threatening to us."

In addition, he placed 555,000 Soviet troops in a "gray area" where there was some doubt whether they were threatening to the United States.



A Grenoble, France, farmer knocking snow from fruit trees.

Snow in France, Switzerland Bars Passes; 300 Evacuated

PARIS, April 25 (NYT).—Heavy snowfalls and below-freezing temperatures were reported throughout eastern and central France this weekend and some mountain roads usually open all winter were temporarily blocked by snowdrifts.

More than 35 centimeters of snow (14 inches) fell on the French side of the Pyrenees mountains and several border crossings to Spain were closed.

Most Swiss Alpine passes were closed and winter tires or chains were required for all other mountain roads. Between 10 and 98

centimeters of snow fell in the Bernese Oberland, the Grisons and the Valais Alps.

Swiss helicopters evacuated skiers trapped in high mountain lodges and resorts. About 10 military and private copters brought about 300 tourists down to the valleys of the Bernese Oberland and the southern Valais.

In Bolzano, Italy, an avalanche fell on seven German teen-agers and their guide in the community of Curno Venosta near the Austrian-Italian border today. "Lying at least two youngsters. Rescuers dug out two others alive and were searching for four more."

Russians Clash With Chinese, Walk Out of Sea Law Parley

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., April 25 (AP).—The Soviet delegation walked out of a UN sea law conference on Friday after a spat with the Chinese that conference sources described as "one of the most violent ever."

Blister Soviet-Chinese clashes

are routine in UN debates, but conference sources said this was the first face-to-face run-in between the two Communist rivals in the six-year history of the 156-nation effort to write a global law of the oceans.

Speaking in a plenary debate on "peaceful uses of ocean space," China's Lai Ya-li accused the Russians of "wildly ambitious 'social-imperialism'—'frenzied' expansion of naval forces, 'expansionist ambitions' and sending fishing fleets 'dashing across every ocean'... to plunder other countries' fishery resources and conduct espionage activities."

The Soviet delegation chief, Semyon Kozlov, unsuccessfully tried to muzzle Mr. Lai on a point of order. Bulgaria and Cuba quickly rose to back the Soviet Union.

Toward the meeting's end, China again asked to be heard and Mr. Kozlov led his and other East-bloc delegations off the floor.

2 Bombs Damage Rail In Northern Malaysia

IPOH, Malaysia, April 25 (AP).—Two bombs believed set by Communist guerrillas damaged the tracks of Malaysia's main north-south railroad near this northern city today, causing trains to be delayed more than five hours.

Officials said some Communist flags were found near the damaged areas. No trains were in the vicinity and no injuries were reported.

It is estimated that about 3,000 guerrillas of the banned Communist party operate in Malaysia.

Gaullists Select New Party Head

PARIS, April 25 (Reuters).—The Gaullist party yesterday elected former minister Yves Guéna as its new secretary-general.

Mr. Guéna, 53, was the sole candidate in voting by the party's national council to replace André Bord.

Mr. Guéna's task will be to prepare the party for the 1978 parliamentary elections. The Gaullists have lost ground since Valéry Giscard d'Estaing of the Independent Republican party became President nearly two years ago. Mr. Guéna held five Cabinet posts, including transport, information, and commerce and industry under President Charles de Gaulle and Georges Pompidou.

Malaysian State To Close Airline

SINGAPORE, April 25 (UPI).—The new chief minister of Malaysia's Sabah State says that he intended to close Sabah Air and sell its fleet of executive jets.

Tun Fuad Stephens told the Singapore Straits Times that the government-owned airline would sell two Grumman executive jets and two new Boeing 707s.

Mr. Stephens grounded Sabah Air for all except local charter flights immediately after taking office, charging that the airline was losing \$700,000 a month—a loss which he attributed to the transporting of government leaders around the region.

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NOTICE OF INTERNATIONAL TENDERS No. 42/76
OPEN AS OF JUNE 15, 1976

The Office for the Agricultural Development of the Doukkala Region wishes to equip, in the context of the Hydro-Agricultural development project in the Doukkala lower-service area the second stage of irrigation of Z0, Z2 and Z3 sectors of the Zemama project, representing a surface total of 11,800 ha. These Public Works projects are a result of the various international financing agreements.

The present bid offers refer to the furnishing and installation of material for filtering waters from pumping stations of Z0, Z2 and Z3 sectors of the Zemama project for a volume of 4,320 l/s, 2,040 l/s and 1,700 l/s.

The Director of the Office for the Agricultural Development of the Doukkala Region, El-Jadida, will receive, until June 15, 1976, noon, corresponding price offers.

An advance payment, representing 15% of the total amount of the tender, is required.

Tender files may be withdrawn at the ORMVAD, El-Jadida (Bureau des Marchés) as of April 15, 1976, against payment of 200,000 DH (Two Hundred Dishams).

Offers, including all references and technical information, should reach the management's head office of the O.R.M.V.A.D., Chari El Jamia El Arabia, El-Jadida, before June 15, 1976, noon.

Busing Foes Hold March in Washington

But Congressmen Away on Vacation

By Ernest Holsendolph

WASHINGTON, April 25 (NYT).—A crowd of 2,000 demonstrators—estimated by some to be as large as 4,000—marched peacefully yesterday to the foot of the Capitol, urging congressional action to block congressional busing.

Along the line of march, carrying Confederate flags, banners and the U.S. flag turned upside down, was a mixture of people from Louisville, Ky., Klan members, Wallace-identified boosters and veterans of busing from and Boston.

Mrs. Louise Day Hick at the head of South small ROAR (Restore Order and Rights) contingent rear of the throng.

She told the crowd demonstration for peace Friday was a "Chambers" because business tourists would be this year.

The longest speech hour-long program march was by a Rev. Phil Loving indicted the Department of Health and Welfare, the dark powers of the behind the yellow "UD" in the most in our cities," he says, "tells our land-use, it tells how you live."

The march was organized by Louisville group called Labor Against Busing vited other anti-busing participants.

The demonstration was held on an empty highway. Congress is still on session.

Gov. Noel Apologize PROVIDENCE, R.I. (AP).—Gov. Philip Noel, of the Democratic National Committee, apologized yesterday for remarks he made that fell about ghetto blacks. "It was unfortunate and I would classify it as talk," he said when he to Rhode Island from a committee meeting in City.

The remarks for which he apologized were: "Take a kid from a ghetto, bus him across town to a school, he's there 12 hours under classroom instructions. Then he's back in the ghetto for another 19 hours or 18 hours."

"The other 18 hours, he's back in that sweatshop or wherever he comes from with the drunken father and the mother that's out peddling her ass or whatever."

Gov. Noel made those remarks in a tape-recorded interview with the Associated Press on Oct. 20, 1975. The statement was not carried by the AP, but syndicated columnist Jack Anderson used it in a column used by many newspapers in the nation yesterday.

Gov. Noel said in the October interview, as he has said on other occasions, that he opposes court-ordered busing and that busing should not be part of the Democratic platform.

He said yesterday he did intend his remarks as a racial slur.

"But evidently to people in other parts of the country, especially blacks in other parts of the country, that language is considered as some kind of ethnic slur," he said.

Bodies of Six Found On Uruguayan Coast

MONTEVIDEO, April 25 (UPI).—Uruguayan police, naval authorities and Interpol are trying to solve the murder of six persons whose bodies washed ashore on the Atlantic coast last week.

Police said the five men and woman appeared to have been killed at sea at least 20 days ago. Newspapers speculated about mutiny aboard one of the pirate fishing boats which enter Uruguayan waters.

Happy Birthday America!

Many happy returns with SAS

The Scandinavians have been visiting America for quite some time... Viking Leif Ericsson was one of the first around 1000 AD, many of our great grandfathers helped build the States and today on the 200th anniversary SAS maintains the links. For now it's a two-way business with many Americans preferring the Scandinavian way to Europe.

Via Copenhagen SAS offers the fast way to the U.S. West Coast. Six times per week SAS provides beat-the-clock flights with wide-body DC-10s over the polar regions to Seattle and Los Angeles.

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Obituaries

Mark Tobey, 85, American Abstract Artist

NEW YORK, April 25 (NYT).—Mark Tobey, 85, the American abstract painter, died yesterday in his home in New York City.

Mr. Tobey, who suffered from emphysema, had been hospitalized in Basel since early March. Before moving to Switzerland, he had resided for more than 20 years in Seattle, where he was a member of the Northwest Museum of Arts and Crafts. He was one of the most important figures in the development of abstract art in the United States. He was a member of the Bahá'í faith, a religious movement that emphasizes the unity of all religions and the equality of all people.

Mr. Tobey was a connoisseur of art. He was a member of the Seattle Art Museum and the Seattle Art Association. He was also a member of the National Academy of Design and the National Institute of Arts and Letters. He was a collector of art and a patron of the arts. He was a member of the American Academy of Arts and Letters and the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He was a member of the American Academy of Arts and Letters and the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

Ford Says Japan Could Enlarge Military Forces

INDIANAPOLIS, April 25 (Reuters).—President Ford has asserted that the Japanese should be allowed to enlarge their military forces and that he believed they eventually would.

Mr. Ford expressed his opinion during a radio interview in which he was also asked whether West Germany should add more divisions to its army.

Florida Man Is Buried After 26-Day Snarl

AMPA, Fla., April 25 (AP).—The body of a man who had been buried for 26 days was finally exhumed yesterday after a 26-day snarl.

Mr. Snarl, 45, was found dead in his home in Tampa. He had been buried for 26 days. The body was found by a neighbor who noticed a smell. The body was exhumed and the cause of death was determined to be a heart attack.

Indonesians Starve as Boat Adrift at Sea

AIPEI, April 25 (Reuters).—Ten passengers in an Indonesian ferryboat are reported to have starved to death after the boat drifted in the Pacific for days.

of the last of the great 19th-century Americans. He was born in Centerville, Wis., and was brought up at Trempealeau, Wis., a little town on the banks of the Mississippi, 120 miles southeast of Minneapolis.

Nothing in his family history predisposed him toward painting. Nature study, biology and zoology were the subjects for which he showed some natural bent; but when his father became ill in 1908 and he had to find regular work in Chicago, his thoughts kept going back to the practice of illustration, for which newspapers and magazines had at that time a great demand.

To the end of his days, he had an unlimited admiration for Charles Dana Gibson and the type of American girlhood that Gibson made famous.

Gift for a Likeness By 1911, when he first came to New York, Mr. Tobey had taught himself to draw in a manner acceptable to editors. He had a gift for a likeness; he was quick and reliable, and his work was endearing him to many a distinguished sitter for portraits.

He had a show of portrait drawings at Knoedler's Gallery in New York in 1917, and by 1922 he was known as someone who could catch the quintessence of a given scene in a very few minutes.

After 1928, when he won first prize for painting at the 29th Venice Biennale, he was an international figure whose paintings were sought by museums and private collectors the world over.

By John Russell

Colin MacInnes LONDON, April 25 (AP).—Colin MacInnes, 61, the English novelist and essayist, died Thursday. He had undergone an operation for cancer of the throat several months ago.

He was the son of novelist Angela Thirkell and had been educated in Australia. He was one of the first English novelists to write seriously about the teenagers of the rock-and-roll era and about black immigrants in Britain. His trilogy of London life—"City of Spades," "Absolute Beginners" and "Mr. Love and Justice"—appeared between 1957 and 1962.

His stylish writing also covered topics as varied as gun-running in Northern Ireland ("Out of the Garden") and the story of a boy actor in Shakespeare's England ("Three Years to Play").

He was a first cousin, twice removed, of Rudyard Kipling. He served as a sergeant in British intelligence in World War II, the topic of his first two novels.

Joe David Brown NEW YORK, April 25 (NYT).—Joe David Brown, 60, a best-selling novelist and journalist, whose book "Addie Pray" became the basis for the hit movie "Paper Moon" and a television series, died Thursday at his home in Mayfield, Ga.

Mr. Brown, who worked for many newspapers, including the New York News and the New York Journal-American, spent 16 years off and on as a Time magazine correspondent in New York, Paris, New Delhi, London and Moscow, quitting three times to write novels.

"Stars in My Crown," published in 1947, was a vaguely autobiographical account of growing up in the Depression-era South. It became a movie, as did his "Kings Go Forth," a best-seller based on his experiences during World War II.

He was born in East Lake, Ala., a Birmingham suburb, and attended local schools and the University of Alabama, from which he dropped out during the Depression to go to work as a reporter for the Birmingham Post.

He was wounded in World War II and received the Purple Heart, along with three battle stars and the French Croix de Guerre with palm.

A. Sanchez Arango MIAMI, April 25 (AP).—Former Cuban Foreign Minister Aureliano Sanchez Arango, 66, died Friday. He served as Cuba's education minister in 1944 and was named foreign minister in 1948. He was also a professor at Havana University.

Mr. Sanchez Arango was working with the Dade County school board at the time of his death.

Henrik Dam COPENHAGEN, April 25 (Reuters).—Danish Nobel laureate Henrik Dam, 81, the discoverer of vitamin K, has died here, his family reported yesterday.

He received the Nobel award for medicine and physiology in 1943 while engaged in research at Rochester University in the United States.

Col. Yefim Davydovich MOSCOW, April 25 (Reuters).—Former army Col. Yefim Davydovich, 54, one of the most prominent Soviet Jews denied permission to emigrate to Israel, died Friday in Minsk, Jewish sources said.

He was pensioned out of the army in 1971 with a heart ailment. He later became a frequent protester against what he saw as the repression of Jews in the Soviet Union. In May, activist sources said, he had been officially stripped of his rank and deprived of his officer's pension.

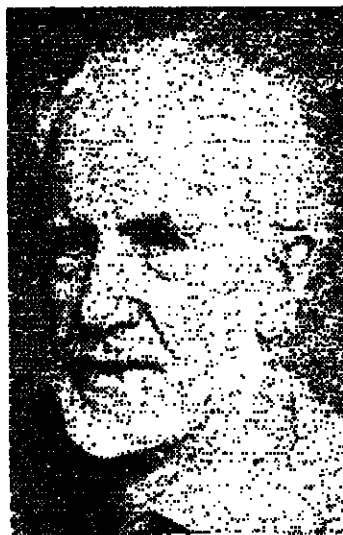
Karl Schaefer VIENNA, April 25 (AP).—Karl Schaefer, 66, the world's best figure skater in the 1930s, died Friday. A European champion eight times, Mr. Schaefer twice won Olympic gold medals—in 1932 at Lake Placid, N.Y., and in 1936 at Garmisch-Partenkirchen, Germany.

Jean Sarguuel PARIS, April 25 (Reuters).—Jean Sarguuel, 56, the managing director of France's Lip watch factory, died yesterday of a heart attack, 10 days after declaring the company bankrupt. He took over the firm earlier this year when it was in financial difficulties. The Lip company made French industrial history when workers took over the factory

and ran it for four months in 1975, rather than accept closure.

Adel Yunis CAIRO, April 25 (Reuters).—Egyptian Justice Minister Adel Yunis died in a hospital today, the Middle East News Agency reported. It said Mr. Yunis had undergone prostate gland surgery Monday.

Karl-Heinz Witzberger BERLIN, April 25 (UPI).—Prof. Karl-Heinz Witzberger, a member of the East German Academy of Sciences and former rector of East Berlin's Humboldt University, died Friday after a long illness, the East German news agency ADN said.



Mark Tobey

Overtime Cuts Preferred

European Unions Are Cool to 35-Hour Week

BRUSSELS, April 25 (Reuters).—European trade unionists, unimpressed by a call from their British brethren for shorter working time, believe that the road to full employment lies in cutting overtime rather than the working week.

That is the reaction among most trade union leaders to a recent suggestion by Britain's Jack Jones for a Europe-wide 35-hour week.

Mr. Jones, general secretary of the Transport and General Workers Union, first launched the idea here at a meeting of European trade union executives in February.

He argued that a shorter working week would create more jobs and help soak up some of the European Economic Community's 5.3 million unemployed.

But, according to union officials, the idea has come under heavy fire, especially from the West Germans. They feel the immediate answer to unemployment is higher investment and productivity, which they say would speed economic recovery in EEC member states and create more jobs.

The issue has been getting a wider hearing this week at a meeting in London of the European Trade Union Confederation, which groups 30 unions from the nine EEC states and Sweden, Norway, Finland, Iceland, Austria, Switzerland, Malta and Spain.

The EEC Commission, the community's executive body, last month published a consultative document carrying the same message: Fuller employment would not result from shorter working hours.

"It would be a mistake to expect that a reduction in the supply of labor would make an early and substantial contribution to the solution of the unemployment problem."

"This is true in respect of any general reduction in the retirement age or raising of the school-leaving age, just as it applies in respect of a shortening of working hours," the paper concluded.

Instead, the commission suggests measures to hire more workers rather than pay overtime, keep limits on the number of migrant workers from outside the EEC and offer premiums to firms that take on extra staff.

The document will be discussed by a special conference on unemployment of EEC ministers, trade unionists and employers this summer.

Given the lack of support for Mr. Jones's initiative, EEC officials do not expect the European unions to launch a major campaign for the 35-hour week at the conference. They say that the community only recently agreed to adopt a common 40-hour working week, with four weeks of paid holiday, after strenuous opposition from Britain and West Germany.

Those two countries successfully delayed implementation of the plan by two years to the end of 1978, arguing that the community was not economically strong enough to enforce the proposal right away.

Paid holidays in the EEC currently amount to about 4 1/2 weeks annually, except in Britain where it averages 3 1/2 weeks.

The EEC agreement is a recommendation to the member states and not legally binding. France and Luxembourg are the only member states where the 40-hour week is on the statute books.

French unionists have given a favorable but noncommittal welcome to Mr. Jones's proposal, but they add that European economies are still too feeble to take on the additional cost of the shorter working week.

Some of the smaller unions in the EEC are currently examining plans for a 36-hour week. But a Belgian union spokesman said that the first priority would be to limit overtime.

Banknote Curb May Spread

BERN, April 25 (AP).—Switzerland, which restricted the import of foreign banknotes last week in an effort to curb the inflow of tight capital, expects other countries to follow suit soon.

Swiss National Bank President Fritz Leutwiler told a Swiss television interviewer Friday night that members of the European Economic Community and other countries probably would take similar measures this week.

"We were the first, but we will not be the only ones" to limit banknote imports, Mr. Leutwiler said.

U.S. Backs L.A. Plan For '81 World's Fair

WASHINGTON, April 25 (AP).—A plan by the city of Los Angeles to hold a World's Fair in 1981 has received a tentative go-ahead from the U.S. government, Secretary of Commerce Elliot Richardson has announced.

Mr. Richardson said on Friday that the federal government will make a formal request later this month to the Bureau of International Expositions in Paris to fix a date for the Los Angeles fair.

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Anti-Gandhi Indians Abroad Plan Underground Activities

By Bernard Weinraub

LONDON, April 25 (NYT).—Indians living abroad who are opposed to Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's emergency measures announced plans yesterday for a campaign to "restore democracy" to India.

The plans, discussed at the First International Conference of Indians Overseas against the emergency, which was imposed June 25, included support for underground activities in India and efforts to counter the Indian government's "propaganda" abroad.

"The underground in India is getting stronger and stronger and we must make this clear to the people outside," said Makarand Desai, a former minister in the western state of Gujarat, who slipped out of India recently to attend the weekend meeting here.

"There are 25 million residents of Indian origin in more than 100 countries and we must work to restore democracy and normalcy and free the detainees in prison."

"An entire nation is being sacrificed for one individual," he said, referring to Mrs. Gandhi. "What started as a maneuver to safeguard her leadership from challenge within the Congress party has become a party's unilateral power. They can rule without hindrance now, but they will not destroy the country's will."

Nearly 300 Indians, mostly lawyers, teachers, businessmen and students, attended the conference at the Alexandra Palace in North London. Most of the participants were from Britain, but there were also Indians from the United States, Kenya, Venezuela and most European countries.

Several themes emerged from the conference, which included discussions on the economy, the political situation and the state of human rights in India. The first theme, advanced by several participants, was that the Indian government and its embassies abroad had effectively thwarted news of opposition activity and created the impression that the emergency had wide support. Speakers said that this was without foundation, and that Indians abroad were organizing to "redress the imbalance and propagate hard news and facts about the situation."

Another theme was that the number of political prisoners and their treatment in prison, had failed to become an international issue because of "propaganda" by Indian officials abroad and censorship in the country. Mr. Desai, Subramaniam Swamy, an opposition member of the Indian Parliament, and others said that there were more than 175,000 political detainees, many of them ill-treated.

UN Says 22,836 Died In Guatemala Quake

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., April 25 (AP).—The February earthquake in Guatemala claimed 22,836 lives, according to a UN report.

The report said the quake injured 77,000 persons, destroyed about 250,000 houses and left "well over" a million people homeless. Monetary damage was estimated at \$748 million.



TEAR IN MOSCOW—Russian Orthodox priest sprinkling holy water Saturday on eggs and cakes in the traditional Easter ceremony at a church in Moscow.

Is in UN Pushing Revival Zionism-as-Racism Issue

By Paul Hofmann

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., April 25 (AP).—Arab diplomats are for a drive in the UN to revive charges of racism against Israel, Third World leaders here say.

According to the sources, the advocates of another campaign equate Zionism with discrimination and intend to make efforts on the seeming issue of a closer relationship between Israel and South Africa.

Sources note, however, that black African countries reluctant to go along with Arab diplomats during a conference in Geneva, fear that Arab and African forces that ended Thursday, Senegal.

to revive the charge of racism against Israel will be at an international anti-Zionism seminar that a UN is sponsoring in Haifa next month in collaboration with the Organization of African States.

The conference is being held by the 18-nation Committee Against Apartheid. Arabs are also putting on other organs of the UN.

Behind the scenes current session of the UN General Assembly, a group of Arab and African states is working to reintroduce the Zionism

Resolution Voted. The session overshadowed the general Assembly last year, 1975, in an atmosphere of bitterness, the adopted a resolution on Zionism, a "form of racial discrimination."

The resolution was adopted by 115 to 25, with 32 abstentions. The United States and Israel voted against it. It would never be adopted, the resolution said.

to revive the issue are reports that Israel and Africa have decided to economic and scientific cooperation. Prime Minister, John Vorster, visited Israel earlier this

year. The visit was seen as a sign of stepped-up cooperation between the two nations, being cited by hard-line diplomats as conclusive evidence that their thesis of the character of Zionism is

other UN delegates have expressed similar views. At the end of the session, the Committee on the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People Friday

between Israel and South Africa were ominous. The Committee on the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People Friday

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Aide Denies Cambodians Are Starving

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., April 25 (AP).—A Cambodian diplomat here has countered Western press reports of starvation and mass deaths in Cambodia since the Khmer Rouge came to power.

Ambassador Thiounn Prasith, chief delegate to the UN Law of the Sea Conference, said Friday that U.S. and other Western press reports of 500,000 deaths in Cambodia since the Communist victory a year ago were "propaganda."

"There's more terrorism on the streets of New York than in Cambodia," Mr. Prasith said. "No one has died of starvation since the liberation of Phnom Penh on April 17, 1975."

"There is sufficient rice for everybody's needs. The average ration is about a pound of rice per day."

Before the war, which began in 1970, Cambodian farmers had one of the lowest rice yields per acre in Asia, averaging about one ton per hectare (2.4 acres). Mr. Prasith said that through irrigation and the use of natural fertilizer, yields now are about double.

The ambassador also said: "We opened the country to visits by friendly foreigners on January 1. Journalists who are sincere and friendly will some day be invited."

The government of Cambodia, which is now called Democratic Kampuchea, espouses a foreign policy of neutrality. Asked if the United States, which has no diplomatic relations with the new regime, was considered friendly, neutral or an enemy, Mr. Prasith said: "That depends on the United States."

Mr. Prasith claimed many Cambodians were returning to Cambodia from the United States. He gave no details.

He disparaged reported resistance activities inside Cambodia, terming them "small frontier incidents. We have control of the country."

Cambodia-Burma Relations. HONG KONG, April 25 (UPI).—Cambodia and Burma established diplomatic relations, the New China News Agency reported today.

The agency, quoting a communiqué broadcast by Radio Democratic Kampuchea, said the Rangoon and Phnom Penh governments agreed yesterday to set up relations at the ambassadorial level.

Spanish Arrest 54 Leftists in May Day Move

MADRID, April 25.—Authorities today announced 54 more arrests in their efforts to forestall an anticipated wave of May Day street unrest organized by outlawed leftist groups.

The provincial governor of Granada said that the 54, all alleged members of underground Marxist groups, were arrested while holding a meeting in a field near the city. He said they had posted lookouts with walkie-talkies and were discussing plans for "subversive action connected with May Day."

In other Spanish cities, the police have detained or questioned dozens of persons in connection with reported leftist plans to turn May 1 into a day of anti-government protest.

Meanwhile, old-guard Franco supporters have accused the government of King Juan Carlos of creating a political vacuum in Spain, and said they would oppose political reforms altering Francoist institutions.

Addressing a Spanish National Front congress last night, the group's president, Raimundo Fernandez Cuesta, told 300 delegates: "The result of the reforms has been to create a political vacuum that has demoralized the supporters of Franco and has not placated the opposition."

FBI Got Papers From Briefcase Of Socialist

WASHINGTON, April 25 (AP).—The FBI received papers taken from the briefcase of the Socialist Workers party's 1968 presidential candidate, an FBI memo says.

The document was part of the bureau's files turned over to the candidate, Fred Halstead of Los Angeles, in compliance with his request under the Freedom of Information Act.

The material dealing with Mr. Halstead's missing briefcase may become an important part of the party's \$27-million damage suit against the FBI and other government agencies, for allegedly unconstitutional harassment of legal political activities.

Cathy Perkins, an official of the Political Rights Defense Fund, which is financing the suit, said the case raises questions about whether an FBI agent stole the briefcase.

The censored copy of the memo furnished to Mr. Halstead deleted the identification of the person who supplied the papers to the FBI. But the person told the FBI that in October, 1968, he found the briefcase in a man's restroom at San Francisco International Airport.

Mr. Halstead, according to Miss Perkins, said that his briefcase and coat were stolen from his car while he was meeting with a colleague at a San Francisco church on Oct. 3 or 4, 1968.

Rightist Warned By Israel Aide on West Bank Action

TEL AVIV, April 25 (UPI).—Israel's top legal official threatened yesterday to use force against "religious fanatics and extreme nationalists" pressuring the government to retain control of the occupied West Bank of Jordan.

Justice Minister Ezer Weizman told a symposium of the ruling Labor party that religious militants such as the Gush Emunim movement "are undermining democracy and should be opposed." Gush Emunim organized a march on the West Bank last week to press for the retention of the area.

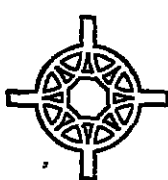
"Any attempt to establish unauthorized settlements is intended to impose a policy on the government and should be prevented by every legal means and even by force if there is no other way," Mr. Zadok said.

Meanwhile, the Israeli government tonight approved plans for a controversial economic assistance program. A communiqué said the Cabinet overwhelmingly approved plans to phase out special allowances for 20,000 civil servants during the next two years.

The 40,000 government workers without allowances began a slowdown today, demanding that the government eliminate the allowances in six months.

Soviet Envoy in Tokyo

TOKYO, April 25 (AP).—Dmitri Polyanski, recently ousted as the Soviet Union's agriculture minister has arrived in Tokyo to become the new Soviet Ambassador to Japan.



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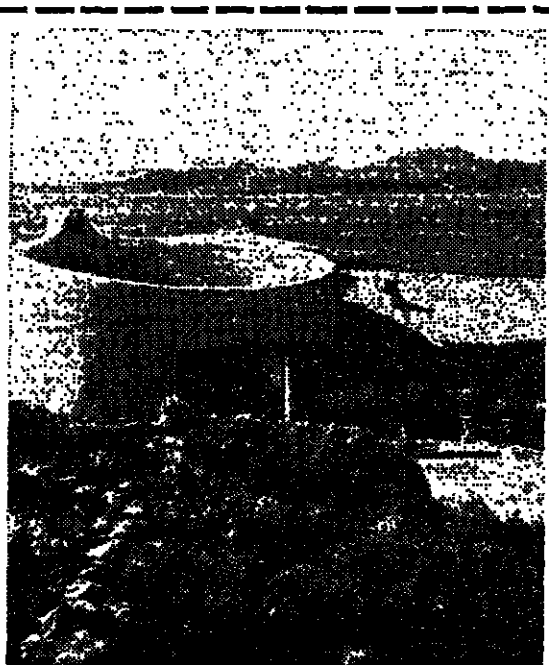
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Sen. Church Running—Mentally—Since His Youth

By George Lardner Jr.

BOISE, Idaho, (WP)—Some of his friends say Frank Church decided when he was 15 that he'd like to be chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Others recall that he had even bigger dreams.

"We used to sit around the bed in Frank's room and talk about who was going to be in the Cabinet when he became president," says Stanley Burns. "Frank was going to be secretary of state. I clearly remember that. I don't remember what I was going to be. Some kind of lackey probably. But it's kind of an incredible set of circumstances. I'm talking about guys who were 15 years old."

The boys from Boise are all grown up now. Mr. Burns is a portrait photographer here, a gregarious, outspoken man who works out of the same chalet-like house where he was born. "Secretary of State" Burns works a few blocks farther downtown in the Bank of Idaho building, a successful Boise lawyer who is also the only campaign manager Frank Church has ever had.

At 51, Democrat Church himself is well into his 20th year in the U.S. Senate. He is, as he has said, "just awfully relaxed about what the future will bring," and he can afford to be. With the retirement of Sen. John Sparkman, D-Ala., expected in 1978, all Sen. Church needs to do is still to become chairman of Foreign Relations, like his boyhood hero, Sen. William E. Borah, the isolationist Republican who led the fight to block the Treaty of Versailles and keep the United States out of the League of Nations. Not even another Senate election stands in the way.

Happy Longshot

Meanwhile, after frustrating his backers with more than a year of official indecision, he has given in to those innermost boyhood dreams and is making a bid for the Democratic presidential nomination.

Sen. Church and his aides know it's a

longshot, especially in light of his late entry into the race and former Georgia Gov. Jimmy Carter's early successes. Sen. Church's press secretary, Bill Hall, cheerfully puts the odds at 15 to 1.

"This is a happy campaign," Mr. Hall declares. "We're nothing to lose."

Anticipating a brokered convention, the Idaho senator's campaign strategists insist at the same time that they've got an exciting candidate to sell. But they agree they have got to start winning and winning quickly if they are to command much nationwide attention. Sen. Church plans to make his first full-fledged effort in the May 11 Nebraska primary.

Steady, persistent, an expert on foreign policy with a computer-like mind, Sen. Church has left his mark on legislation running from wild rivers to cost-of-living payments for the elderly to unprecedented restrictions on the warming powers long claimed by the executive branch. His colleagues, boosters and critics alike, credit him with being exceptionally intelligent and articulate.

Graying at the temples, one of the Senate's most senior members, Sen. Church is still so much the all-American boy that it almost seems a liability. Frank Church would never hit anyone below the belt. But can a nice guy really make it to the White House?

'Mr. Clean'

Such questions exasperate some of his supporters. If you come across as Boy Scout and you've earned all the honor badges, what the hell's wrong with that? demands Idaho's tough-minded Democratic Gov. Cecil Andrus. "I don't understand this scene you people live in back in Washington. But there's nothing false about Frank Church. He is Mr. Clean," and I think the people are looking for that ingredient."

For the last year, the still youthful-looking Church formally put aside his presidential ambitions for the duration of the Senate investigation of the Central Intelligence Agency. In turn, Sen. Church and his com-

mittee's exposures of assassination plots and other abuses of power have commanded top media coverage.

The most difficult thing to determine about Sen. Church's career is not when he became interested in politics but whether there was ever a time when he was not.

The taste for it began at the Church family table in Boise, where his conservative Republican father, Frank F. Church sr., owned a sporting-goods store. "Dad loved to talk, and argue politics, and when he had no one else to argue with, he'd argue with me," Sen. Church says. The elder Mr. Church hated Franklin D. Roosevelt with such a vengeance that young "Frosty," as his mother still calls him, found himself frequently scooting out the back door to read up on the New Deal at the public library.

Angry Dad

"I wanted to find out what it was that got dad so angry," Sen. Church says with a grin. "I decided, much to dad's consternation, that he belonged to the wrong party."

Slim and sickly after catching the croup as an infant, young Church was forever coming down with bronchitis. He learned to suffer and endure.

His fight against cancer was much more frightening. It began with a nagging backache while he was a freshman at Harvard Law School in early 1948. The star debater and his wife, Bettine, whom he had met in high school, moved in the fall to the more hospitable climate of Palo Alto, Calif., and Stanford law school. But by late February, 1949, a swelling in the left side of his groin demanded an operation.

The doctors removed a great deal of tissue—a tumor, some lymph glands, his left testicle—and then concluded they could do no more. They diagnosed the cancer as incurable and gave the patient six months to live. A pathologist, however, disagreed with the assessment, and the deep X-ray therapy he set up saved young Church's life. It also shriveled him to 90 pounds, brought on intense nausea and left him near death.

He recovered, graduating on schedule in 1950. His most recent medical report, dated last July, says there is "no evidence of any active disease" in the once-cancerous area.

Never Lost

Sen. Church has never lost an election since he first won his Senate seat in 1956 at the age of 32. Idaho's "boy wonder" had set the pattern at Boise High School, where, with the help of a few close friends, he ran for student-body president against the varsity quarterback and won, the first non-football player ever elected.

Beneath the liberal veneer that Sen. Church is usually regarded as having lies a genuine contempt for the arrogance of the Eastern establishment and many of its causes. His press secretary, Bill Hall, a veteran Idaho newspaper and editorial writer who joined Sen. Church's staff last year, puts it bluntly. "He's sick of cocktail-party, knee-jerk liberalism."

A sample that Church aides cite is his stand on abortion. Sen. Church says he thinks it "futile to try to overturn the Supreme Court's abortion decision, but he has been outraged by attempts in the courts to force Catholic hospitals to perform such operations."

"How could anyone suggest such a thing?" Sen. Church protested in a speech at Lewiston, Idaho, last year. "And having done so, how could they have the audacity to lecture others on liberalism?"

In 1973, he successfully sponsored the so-called "conscience amendment" prohibiting the government from requiring Church-affiliated hospitals to perform abortions.

Even more controversial has been Sen. Church's unyielding opposition to federal gun controls, even for the cheap handguns known as "Saturday night specials." He not only tends to go along with the gun lobby's bumper sticker—"If guns are outlawed, only outlaws will have guns"—but he has also become in many ways that lobby's most eloquent spokesman.

"I think he went overboard," says one Sen-



Sen. Frank Church, the Idaho Democrat, sounding off in Washington

ate Democrat. "He almost took up the cause of the National Rifle Association. I think he betrayed a certain opportunism and weakness I found disappointing. I've waited a couple of issues. We all do. But Frank goes much farther. He feels he has to compensate for his stand against the war by being really gung-ho against gun controls."

That, however, presumes a conscious insincerity on Sen. Church's part, a determination to overcome his true feelings about gun controls and please the folks in Idaho. Sen. Church insists he feels just as strongly as the folks do. "Idaho has a low crime rate," he said in an interview. "Yet everybody there owns guns. If the federal government attempted to interfere with this right, they'd be out in the streets in open revolt. This can best be handled and should be handled at the state and local level."

Strongest Card

As a presidential candidate, Sen. Church has his strongest card in foreign affairs. As chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee on Multinational Corporations, he has turned up devastating evidence of

corruption and bribery on a worldwide scale. He still favors support for Israel—a fact that his conservative critics charge is his hypocrisy—but in general he has sharp criticism for international communism and even abolition of the Agency for International Development. Bilateral aid to foreign nations, especially in the undeveloped Third World, he feels, is more headaches than anything else.

"The most impressive thing about him," says Sen. Charles McClellan, "is his gutsy stand on the [Vietnam] war," says Boise lawyer Hawley, who ran against Sen. Church in 1964.

There are those who predict that his didactic will fade in short order, who say he has "no stomach" for a real fight. Others scoff at his style, his pedantic precision, his care for language, his times makes him seem overly fussy, a prissy, still the boy orator who won an I. League Legion contest.

"They kid him in the cloakrooms being 'Frank Sunday School' when he's really inferior," responds a congressional defender. "He's one of the real, truly, lecturing senators up here."

Busy Abba Eban Awaits Call: 'Israel Needs You'

By Terence Smith

HERZLIYA, Israel (NYT)—The last 22 months, says Abba Eban, have been among the busiest of his busy life.

Since leaving the government in June, 1974, the man who first represented Israel in the United Nations and was its foreign minister for eight years has been writing, lecturing and traveling at a hectic pace. He makes no secret, however, that he would like to be even busier—as prime minister, for example.

"No one is asking me at the moment," he says with a smile. "But there are people who are concerned about the way the country is being run."

The focus of Mr. Eban's current activity, both political and personal, is his spacious, sunlit home in this plush resort overlooking the Mediterranean. The decor in the high-ceilinged living room is a mixture of modern and traditional—Miss van der Borne's Barcelona table and chairs flanked by English and French antiques. A huge, splashy Paul Jenkins painting dominates one wall. Across the room is a cast-from-life plaster bust of Mrs. Eban, by George Segal, the sculptor and a close friend.

The house is designed for work as well as living. It has two studies—one on the ground floor where Mr. Eban writes a second upstairs where, on a recent afternoon, Susan Eban was finishing an article for The New Yorker magazine. Like a previous piece published a year ago, it deals with her childhood in Cairo and Is-

ma'la as part of the flourishing Jewish community that lived in Egypt before 1948. Mrs. Eban was actually rewriting the article because the maid had inadvertently tossed 17 pages of her only copy of the manuscript into the trash.

In recent months the Eban house has become a gathering place for some of the former members of the governing Labor party who are dissatisfied, as Mr. Eban clearly is, with the government headed by Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin. When some 30 prominent party figures gathered here recently, the meeting sent tremors through the party leadership and generated headlines in all the papers.

Mr. Eban now refers to it ruefully as his "celebrated tea party." "It wasn't a cabal against Rabin," he said, "although the newspapers choose to interpret it that way."

In Political Limbo

Politically, the 61-year-old Mr. Eban is in limbo today. Several weeks ago it looked as though Mr. Rabin might invite him to join the Cabinet, perhaps as a deputy prime minister. But Yigal Alon, who holds that position as well as being foreign minister, balked at giving up either portfolio, and it now seems unlikely that anything will come of the idea.

Mr. Eban's principal drawback today is the same that has plagued him throughout his long career: his formal manners and elegant British-accented speech

make him seem a foreigner to most Israelis. He has always been more widely praised abroad than at home, where many Israelis find it hard to follow his fluent, almost classical Hebrew. They find it symbolic, in fact, that he chooses to live here in Herzliya, a community populated largely by foreign diplomats.

He disagrees strongly with the Rabin government's diplomatic strategy, which is to buy time in the hope that Israel's bargaining position will be stronger in a few years after the Israeli economy has been strengthened, dependence on the United States lessened and the monetary power of the Arab nations reduced.

On the contrary, Mr. Eban argues, time is working against Israel. Instead of delaying, the government should seize the moment. He proposes new elections—before the next scheduled national voting in December. "It's a real bad mandate from the Israeli public. Then, in his view, the government should announce a bold and realistic overall peace plan, enlist U.S. support for it and attempt to negotiate a conclusive peace with the Arabs at Geneva or in some other international forum."

'Time Is Running Out'

"Time is of the essence, and, unhappily for us, time is running out," he said. "We ought to grasp the central issue now and involve the United States in resolving them. Before the 1973 war, there were really three options: One could move forward

to peace, backward to war or mark time. Since 1973, the third option is out."

Sitting in the living room of his home, Mr. Eban outlined some of his ideas in an interview. Excerpts from the conversation follow:

Q. Mr. Rabin and his supporters argue that once Israel has survived the "seven lean years" he predicted would follow the 1973 war, it will be in a stronger position to negotiate.

A. I don't see how it will be better for us later on. Economically, I don't think we'll be less dependent on the United States. Even the most optimistic views about our economic recovery don't create a picture of improvement within that period. Also, the Arab monetary power is only beginning to make itself felt. The only thing that has improved since 1973 is that the oil psychosis is less acute today.

Q. Why do you think new elections are necessary?

A. The government needs a mandate from the people to be free to negotiate the best possible peace terms in all sectors, including the West Bank and in Gaza. If the public asks what kind of a deal would we make, the answer should be, we don't know. The best we can do is trust us. The Israeli government doesn't have that kind of mandate today.

Q. You speak of a need to hold a dialogue with the United States. On what issues?

A. The United States agrees with us on some very fundamental issues, such as our legitimacy,

our statehood, our security, the balance of power. But when it comes to the occupied territories, the United States has never endorsed Israeli positions.

Nor do we have an agreement with the United States on what is meant by the term secure and recognized boundaries—that is really the central issue—or the definition of peace. These differences have to be resolved first, before we go to the negotiating table.

Q. Do you see any realistic possibility now of resuming the step-by-step process of interim agreements?

A. No, I don't think Egypt will make a third agreement with us without letting some other Arab country have the honor, and I can't see Syria entering into an agreement irrespective of the Palestinians. Jordan now says she'll do only what the rest of the Arab world entitles her to do.

So that leaves the Geneva framework. I think we should put forward an Israeli proposal for an overall peace that would be very flexible about the return of territory but very rigorous about what we would require as part of the peace.

Q. What kind of territorial concessions would you be pre-

pared to make in such a situation?

A. I still believe that you not go back to the 1947 line as they were. But for me could make do with a few changes. They might be in quantitative terms but important in their quality, for example, a difference being on top of the 4 Heights and down below, be very small, but it's very important. The difference is a united and divided Jew is nothing in terms of tragedy, but everything in terms of having a unified capital.

Q. The recent speech of Iam Scramton in the S.C. Council criticizing Israel's actions in the occupied territories produced furor here. I suppose you, given the view have heard from American ears before?

A. Every word is taken previous formulations, I think the speech was very considered, considered in timing and the forum. Not less, it was a signal to those who feel that time is not in our favor. Even if American-Israeli relations gaps are beginning to show



Associated Press

Egypt Finds New Heroes, Chinese, to Replace Blackballed Russians...

By Thomas W. Lippman

CAIRO (WP)—The fall of the Soviet Union from official Egyptian esteem has been completed with the elevation of a new set of heroes—the Chinese.

Cairo newspapers, which ritually follow the government line on foreign affairs, and the state-run radio and television have seized the occasion of Vice-President Hosny Mubarak's visit to China to portray the Chinese as altruistic friends of Boy Scout virtues and self-effacing modesty.

The concrete achievements of the Mubarak trip—a military protocol, among them—appear to be modest, but they are being presented here as breakthroughs that will set a pattern for Sino-Egyptian cooperation in many fields, including the military. At the same time, government officials and influential editorial writers are waging no opportunity to snipe at the Soviet Union and make unfavorable comparisons between Moscow's policies and those of Peking.

The Soviet Union remains Egypt's major trading partner and an Egyptian delegation is to visit Moscow soon to seek an increase in trade volume. Since his decision last month to abrogate Egypt's treaty of friendship with Moscow, President Anwar Sadat has expressed the hope that relations with the Soviet Union can be improved and has appointed a new ambassador to undertake that task. Nevertheless, the Egyptians appear to be doing their utmost to offend Russian sensitivities.

These headlines from one edition of Al-Ahram, Egypt's most influential newspaper, give the flavor of how Egypt's relations with the Chinese are being presented. "Mao Tse-tung to Hosny

Mubarak: China Will Support Egypt in All Fields." "Great Leader of China Says to Mubarak at 45-Minute Meeting, Sadat Is Courageous Hero and We Will Strengthen Our Relations With His Country." "We Did Not Want to Give Publicity to Our Military Aid to You. It Is Simple Gift Which Does Not Deserve All These Thanks and Gratitude."

A Gift

China's gift of 30 replacement engines for Egypt's Soviet-supplied MIG aircraft, and of spare parts for other weapons, provided

...As Peking Moves Against Moscow on Several Fronts

By Fox Butterfield

HONG KONG (NYT)—The signing of a military protocol last week between China and Egypt caps an unusual series of recent successes for Peking in its diplomatic rivalry with the Soviet Union.

In addition to the accord with Egypt, which only last month broke off its friendship treaty with Russia, it was announced recently that China and India were resuming "full diplomatic relations" and that Singapore's Prime Minister, Lee Kuan Yew, would make his first visit to Peking.

Both actions represent important diplomatic breakthroughs for Peking. Relations with India had been frozen since the China-India border war in 1962 and Mr. Lee had repeatedly said that Singapore would be the last nation in Southeast Asia to establish ties with China.

Moreover, the newly elected

the catalyst for the current courtship between the two countries. After Mr. Sadat announced that he wanted to scrap the treaty with Moscow because the Russians had cut off the flow of spare parts and replacements, the Egyptians revealed that China had already sent the engines and parts. An additional military protocol was signed in Peking during Mr. Mubarak's visit, but its details have not been announced.

Prime of Mr. Mubarak with Mao Tse-tung, at the Great Wall, at Peking University, being greeted with Chinese crowds have dominated the week's television news in Cairo, getting the kind of

treatment usually reserved for travels by Mr. Sadat himself. Newspapers have been filled with admiring commentary on China's internal development and Peking's international policies.

Al-Ahram said China has shown that it "places all its military arsenal at the disposal of just causes, including the Arab restoration of their occupied land," and noted that China has never recognized Israel. The Soviet Union was among the countries that had voted in favor of the creation of Israel when the former British mandate of Palestine was partitioned, and subsequently recognized the Jew-

ish state, though it no longer has diplomatic relations with Israel.

The mass circulation Al-Ahram said in an editorial that "China is undoubtedly closer to us than Moscow. Cairo-Peking cooperation has nothing to do with means of exploitation and containment."

The news that China would admit Egyptian tourists without entry visas was accompanied by a report that Moscow had denied entry visas to Egyptian journalists to accompany Mr. Sadat on his trade delegation.

China reportedly agreed to supply Egypt with four pharmaceu-

tical plants and with factories for blankets and knitwear. Egypt is to import tobacco and chemical products from China, and the total volume of trade between the two countries is to increase to about \$83 million a year.

These deals will hardly make a dent in Egypt's crushing economic problems, and it is to import from Western Europe and the United States that Mr. Sadat is principally looking for the kind of help he needs.

At the time of the abrogation of the treaty with Moscow, some analysts said Mr. Sadat acted to court favor with the United States and with the conservative Arab oil states who contribute heavily to the support of the Egyptian economy. That view seems difficult to reconcile with the glowing tributes to China that the Egyptians are currently publishing.

Moussa Sabry, recently promoted by Mr. Sadat to be chairman and chief editor of Al-Ahram, and a journalist who has a reputation for knowing which way the wind is blowing, said in his front-page column Friday that Chinese society "is known for its purity, with social relations based on mutual respect and ethical principles of honor and chastity. It is this moral originality that crowns China's relationship with the outside world." Praising what he described as China's "selfless aid to the Sudan," he observed that "we have never heard that China interfered militarily to impose a rule or a ruler. Nor have we ever heard that China has bargained over the aid it extends to other countries to dictate its terms or to exhaust the resources of a friendly state."

Those are precisely the tactics of which Mr. Sadat accused Moscow when he abrogated the treaty.

Planning Now Called Crucial

Raw Materials: Experts See An Era of Growing Scarcity

By Harold M. Schneck Jr.

WASHINGTON (NYT)—The world is entering an era in which most important raw materials are likely to be more expensive and harder to obtain, contributors to one of the most widely read U.S. scientific journals wrote in a special issue devoted to this problem.

While the 23 reports in Science do not forecast catastrophe, they do suggest the need for intelligent foresight and planning to cope with the world's expanding needs in the face of shrinkage of easily accessible supplies.

The raw materials report was one of a series of single-topic issues, the first two of which were devoted to energy and world food problems.

Only rarely does the journal devote an entire issue to a single topic. Such issues are reserved for subjects the editors believe to be of profound importance.

At a news conference, Philip H. Abelson, editor of Science, said today represents a crucial moment in the long history of mankind's use of raw materials to build civilization.

He and other speakers noted that energy and materials are inextricably linked, because it takes energy to convert raw materials into useful substances and products. In recent years, they noted, the price of energy has been going up; the fundamental energy cost of processing raw materials has also been rising because the richest and most easily available ore areas are being exhausted.

At the same time, the scientists said, there is a strong trend among nations to nationalize formerly mining properties. Furthermore, in many countries, including the United States, there is increased concern over damage to the environment.

"Taken together with financial markets that make raising capital difficult, these developments have created conditions dramatically different from those of a

decade ago—a new world materials," said Mr. Abelson.

Allen L. Hammond, the research news editor, in an interview said.

"Indeed, what is perhaps remarkable is that that active impact has not yet affected the supply of materials major way."

An article by Ralph C. Anderson and Prokopovich, U.S. Bureau of Mines, said United States has consumed minerals in the last 35 years all of mankind used from emergence of the species about 1940. By the year 2000, United States may have mined more than half of its no mineral needs from almost said.

At the same time, other nations, as they industrialize, come larger consumers of some kinds of resources.

The problem in the most material resources, said Cook of Texas A & M Univ. is not the prospect that supplies will run out but it ability that the expense of ceasing low-grade ores will be prohibitive as the higher grades are progressively exhausted.

For example, one article the out-of-grade for copper ore was once 3 per cent copper in the ore. Today, it places, grades as low as 1 are considered "economical," said Mr. Cook. But, said Mr. Cook, the substitution of one poor material for another rise as the quality of it declines.

Speakers at the news conference said much more achieved than has been substitution of one poor material for another.

Other contributors to the issue said more attention be paid to the possibilities in renewable resources such as wood. Potential growth of products is much greater current growth, one article

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FOCUS ON THE NETHERLANDS—1976

Government Is Devising a Program for National Growth

Premier den Uyl Discusses Some Pressing Problems

By David Haworth

THE HAGUE (IHT).

THE PROGRESSIVE Cabinet of Joop den Uyl has completed three-quarters of its legislative term, and the next few months promise to be the most lively of its time in office. It is a critical period for the economy, with record unemployment figures, low investment and aggressive trade unions, which are preparing to drive a hard bargain with the government over the next round of centralized wage negotiations.

The disturbing economic situation makes it essential, however, for the coalition parties (three

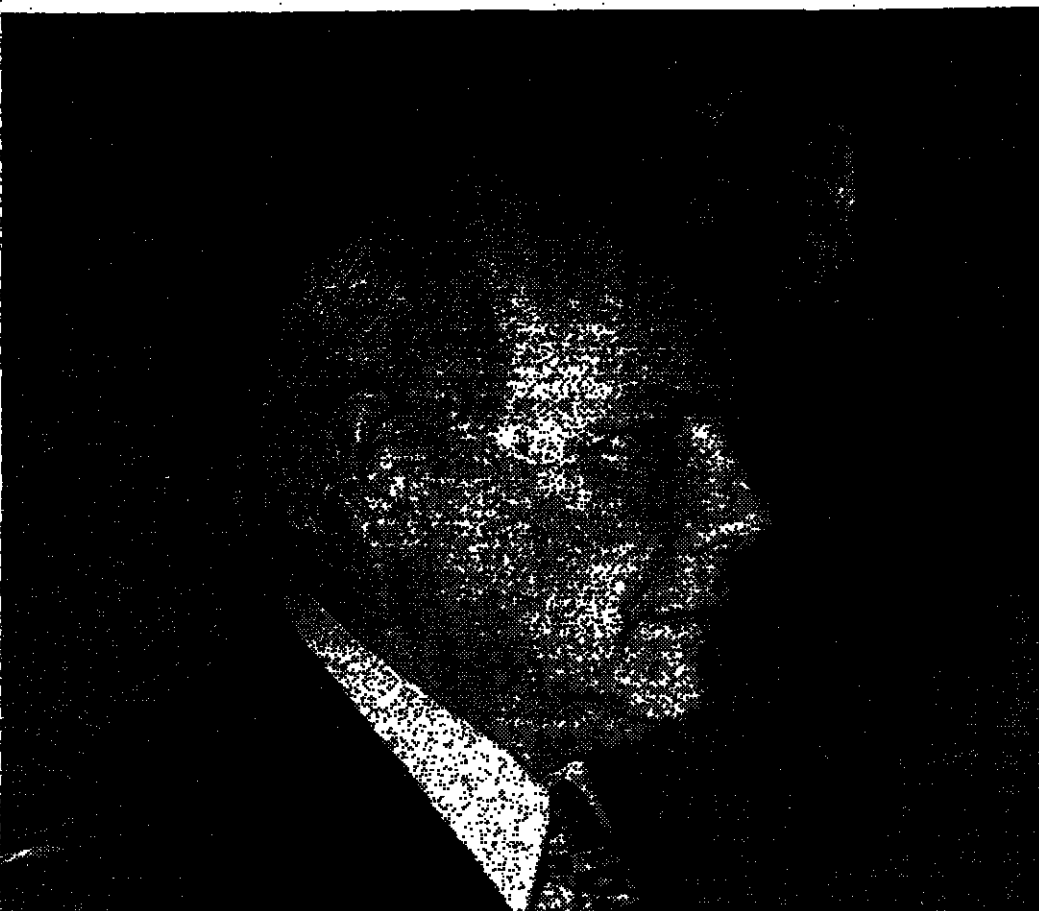
leftist and two Christian parties) to continue working together in the country's interest. But it means that stopgap solutions to major problems have to be found in all areas of policy making. Nonetheless, the government is determined to embark on an ambitious program for worker participation in industrial management and in profit-sharing schemes. The government is also determined to press ahead with even higher levels of taxation for the upper income groups.

In the present difficult circumstances it seems inevitable that some of the social and political reforms promised by the government when it came to power will have to be postponed. But Mr. den

Uyl's coalition is more secure than a description of it might suggest. The opposition is for the moment weak and has no stomach for forcing an early general election.

Nevertheless, there is a distinct prospect that there will be a constitutional crisis later this year. It is generally accepted that Queen Juliana will almost certainly abdicate in favor of Princess Beatrix in the next few months—whatever the outcome of the Bernhard inquiries.

In this interview the Dutch Premier discusses some of the problems and ambitions of his government and outlines some of the policies he hopes to achieve before the next scheduled general election in May, 1977.



Premier Joop den Uyl

Optimism and Pessimism

ation's Economic Outlooks Vary For the Short and Long Terms

AMSTERDAM (IHT).—On the face of it the Dutch economy is poised to make a substantial improvement this year. In the short term, some of the symptoms which have bedeviled the Netherlands during the last two years are being met. The country's economy began to recover in the final quarter of 1975 in line with most other industrialized countries, with exports rising 12 per cent in volume, excluding gas and oil, to reach the high level of the first half of 1974—according to the Netherlands Bank in its quarterly report.

moderate somewhat they will still be "relatively high" by 1980. The OECD report suggested that investment has been cut back in recent years because of rapidly rising labor costs "largely attributable to increases in social-security contributions" by private industry. "A reduction in these would not only provide a much required recovery of profits, thus helping to hasten the pickup in business fixed investments, but would also go to the source of the problem by reducing the pressure on labor costs and prices," the report said.

The Dutch government agrees with the general tenor of the report's conclusions, but the Economics Ministry thinks the OECD is perhaps too optimistic in suggesting that an expansion policy during the next few years will make a big difference to the present 5-per-cent unemployment rate. The political implications for the economy and its prospects are considerable. During the 1960s, the Dutch enjoyed an average annual growth rate between 4 and 5 per cent, but it is now clear to government economic experts that up to 1980 there is no realistic possibility of a growth rate in excess of 3 1/2 per cent. The government's efforts to reconcile the country to this decline have yet to succeed. This spring ministers will confront the trade unions—and also the employers—for a round of negotiations which promise to be the toughest in the country's postwar history.

Political Acceptance

"Our anxiety is that a politically acceptable solution to the wage negotiations may be economically damaging," an Economics Ministry official said. This is not, of course, a uniquely Dutch problem, but it can be defined more clearly in the Netherlands case than in that of some other European Economic Community countries, because of the ordered structure of industrial relations here and the general acceptance by both sides of industry forecasts made by the Central Planning Bureau.

There are a few political straws in the wind, however, which indicate the government might persuade people to accept a slower growth rate in government spending and expenditure on social security than was envisaged in "Turning Point '76," the joint program of the three progressive government parties for the present four-year Cabinet term.

The Dutch Labor party executive said last month that, while it accepts a slower growth rate in the public sector, the growth that is left should be used solely for the benefit of the lowest income brackets. It describes as "unacceptable" any moves to uncouple the minimum wage, arguing that in the interest of the lowest income group the relationship between the two should remain pegged. The executive says

(Continued on Page 16, Col. 2)

Haworth: The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development has just predicted continued high and even increased unemployment and says that the medium-term prospects for the Netherlands economy are "unsatisfactory." What are the political implications of this diagnosis for the coalition?

Den Uyl: I don't think there are any political implications for the coalition as such. The fact is that in 1974, when the world economy went into the deepest recession since the war, we already had a comparatively high level of unemployment which had started under the former government. While that was to a certain extent due to the fact that already in the early seventies it was . . . government policy to reduce somewhat the rate of growth and to dampen inflation, there was already a level of unemployment of about 2 to 2 1/2 per cent of the working population when this Cabinet came to power. . . . The coalition . . . decided on a policy of more economic growth and at the moment we are working out this program in detail. I would also say the prospects for the Netherlands's economy are not unsatisfactory in the sense that we have a very strong external position and we have a high surplus balance of payments, so we have the means to stimulate investment.

Question: The country is facing an austerity program. How do you reconcile the expected reduction in private consumption with

the promises your government made when it came to power?

Answer: The fact is we did not promise a high rate of private consumption. On the contrary, I would say that this Cabinet started with the prospect of a reduction in the average growth rate of private consumption and an expansion of social security programs—particularly on behalf of low-income groups. So, though we are facing a smaller growth in consumption, I don't think that that is really worrying people. They knew it would happen, and I don't believe there will be a strong reaction.

Q: What measures does your government intend to take to stimulate industrial investment?

A: Well, I would say there are three measures. First, we are trying to lower the tax burden for private enterprise and social security costs. Second, we are working out a detailed program of investment stimulation. And third, we try to subsidize some wage costs and costs of creating new jobs. We have a separate policy for that.

Q: How do you respond to the "open letter" your government received recently from some of the country's leading employers?

A: There were many sentiments in that letter on which the government and business are united and agree. But there was one major difference: The Cabinet favors more workers' democracy, sharing of the growth of wealth within companies, and wants more control of investment that

will make sure more profits lead to more investment and more jobs. And the writers of the open letter took the position that for a while exclusive concentration should be given to industrial recovery. My answer is that, to be effective one way, we also have to be effective in the other way. Both policies are complementary. To have more industrial democracy . . . [means] that there is more worker cooperation in striving for industrial recovery.

Q: The Netherlands has an enviable reputation for ordered industrial relations, but there are signs that the previous and on the whole happy relationship among companies, government and unions is breaking down—possibly for good. How does your government intend to respond to this situation?

A: First of all I want to say that during the three years of my government we haven't had any major strike at all. The Netherlands is in the position of having the least number of lost working days of all the industrial countries of the West. So I don't think there's such escalation of controversy. But it is true, however, that trade unions are becoming more effective and perhaps some are more radical than they were in the past. At the same time the employers have organized themselves much better than a couple of years ago. You might say both parties have strengthened their positions. Just because they both strengthen their positions need not mean that they cannot negotiate to reach agreements. My government tries to promote further agreements between employers, trade unions and the government itself.

Q: Generous social-welfare payments and the leveling-down of wages have been a hallmark of your administration. How much further can either of these trends continue?

A: The question can't be answered definitely. That is impossible. But I would say it is still desirable and possible to level down some of the very high incomes. I don't think we need so much more leveling down of wages between the minimum and the average, but there are still very high incomes which are unjustified and we shall continue to level them down.

Is there any possibility of the Netherlands becoming a republic in the foreseeable future?

Q: It is possible that the Netherlands could be faced with a constitutional crisis involving the royal family later this year.

A: Well, I would say there is no real possibility of that.

Q: You will play host to the EEC summit meeting next November, with the prospect of the community being enlarged to include two and possibly three more members during the next few years. Do you think there is a danger of the community's original concept being lost and of the EEC becoming little more than a free-trade area?

A: I don't think so. It is true that the enlargement of the community is problematic and will put more stress on the EEC's internal organization. But, accepting enlargement, it is a question of solidarity with lesser developed European nations and I think it is possible after some time to overcome these difficulties and concentrate again on the original concept of the community.

Q: The politics of environment become increasingly important and you govern one of the most densely populated nations in the world. How will the Netherlands escape—if at all—from the dilemma which faces all industrialized countries and which was described by the Club of Rome?

A: My government has taken quite a few measures to meet pollution problems in this very densely populated country. We have new legislation for limiting the effects of noise and dust and the emission of dangerous substances in the air. Although we have not finished the job, I think we made a successful start on an adequate environment policy here.

Q: How—and when—will the Netherlands begin to switch to nuclear power?

A: As you know, we have two nuclear plants in this country. The government is planning to have three more, but we thought that the decision should be taken by the Cabinet after the elections (Continued on Page 16, Col. 4)

This Section

This supplement was prepared by David Haworth, of the International Tribune, and Alan Tillier, Paul Olbe, Joan Dupont and Len Koert, freelance journalists.

The guilder had a value of 2.64 to the dollar as of Friday.

A view of Amsterdam, showing some of the city's canals.





Dutch Banking Houses Prosper on Long-Established World Contact

By Paul Olbe

AMSTERDAM (IHT).—Surprisingly, a banker was among nine prominent company chairmen who wrote an open letter to the Dutch government about the depths to which corporate profits have sunk.

It was a surprise because banking is one of the few sectors of the Dutch economy which have had increases in profits. In some cases, bank profits have risen considerably. The increases reflect both the healthy margin rate for bankers and the considerable overseas activity of one of the Big Three of Dutch banking.

Centrale Rabobank of Utrecht, a cooperative grouping 1,100 member institutions, had post-tax profits last year of 165 million guilders. Profits of Algemene Bank Nederland (ABN) with its international network in 38 countries, particularly in the Middle East and Far East, jumped 54.9 to reach 186.5 million guilders. The 18-per-cent jump in the balance sheet total to 47.9 million guilders makes ABN Holland's largest bank, according to the bank's officers. "It was a record year for us," said executive chairman André Batenburg. The Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank (Amro), announced net profits for last year of 161 million guilders, up from 119 million.

Yet another bank, Nederlandse Creditbank (NCB), which also has a great deal of foreign business, had a gross profit of 31.4 million guilders, up from 24.6 million.

Moral Support

So the Amro bank's chairman, J. R. M. van den Brink, was no doubt giving moral support to other firms' leaders in the recent protesting letter.

This year looks good at least to J. A. H. Delsing, chairman of NCB, who said that business so far in 1976 has been "a bit better."

Mr. Batenburg of ABN thinks that a drop in the average interest margin will probably be compensated for this year by a significant increase in turnover as a result of the upturn in the Dutch economy and by a smaller increase in costs.

Profits last year were helped

by mergers. One involved ABN and Mees & Hope, which is strong in financing raw materials and commodities in Rotterdam and which also has a highly specialized insurance brokerage business (ABN will, however, sell off Mees & Hope's industrial holdings). Amro merged with Pierson Haldrup Pierson, thus bringing together the Netherlands' biggest domestic commercial bank and one of its leading private merchant and investment banks.

Amro's profit spurt came in the second half of last year, with slightly better margins and the new-issue business in the European capital markets. "We are usually in 7th to 10th position in the Eurodollar bond business and we place more emphasis on it than ABN," an Amro director said.

Business outside the Netherlands contributed 36.4 per cent of the profits of ABN, whose extensive experience abroad helps its

foreign dealings on behalf of major Dutch firms and West German companies that seek its aid because their own nation's banks lack representation in some parts of the world. ABN has had branches in Jakarta since 1925. "Today I still talk to Indonesian bankers in Dutch," said chairman Batenburg—in Singapore since 1950 and in Jiddah, Saudi Arabia, since 1924. (The bank opened a branch there at the request of the Saudi royal family, which

wanted competition for money brokers fleeing pilgrims. The relationship has endured to this day.)

Local Control

In compliance with the wishes of Saudi authorities, the bank has prepared a plan which would turn its three Saudi branches into a single corporation with majority Saudi shareholding.

In exchange for loss of its autonomy, the "Saudi-ized" ABN outlet will be able to open branches all over the country, a goal of ABN in Iran and elsewhere in the world.

ABN set up a joint venture in Iran 15 years ago when, no one was much interested in the country. The Mercantile Bank of Iran and Holland now has branches throughout that country and handles a lot of West German as well as Dutch business. There is no West German

bank in Tehran and no new licenses are being issued there for foreign banks.

Mr. Batenburg ticked off the reasons for higher profits—an important increase in our net interest margin. Three per cent is an extremely high margin for the Netherlands. Then we realized much earlier than others that we had to comply with a decrease of interest in the money market. There was a very promising climate on the stock market

and high activity on the market. And we were involved in financial deals with major industrial companies—side the Netherlands.

Obviously it helps being the first foreign bank to have a branch in Saudi Arabia and ABN's heavy volume of business financing imports by major Saudi firms. It is a very close relationship said the bank chairman.

Other Areas

The bank has also profited from the strong flow of contracts by Dutch firms, particularly housing and port contracts. The Arab competition extends to Dubai, Abu Dhabi, Sharjah, Bahrain (where ABN is an important arbitrage business) and Beirut.

ABN owns almost 100 per cent of Banque Jordan in Amman, a financial institution that also is an arbitrage. And it is 50 per cent in Mees & Hope's stake in the French bank of Schlumberger.

The branch in New York, Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, is one of three in the United States, Chicago and Los Angeles, have just opened.

In their overseas work, ABN and Amro have chosen different paths. Amro is in the EBIT group, which links the Middle East and other major banks. ABN has with Dresdner, Barings and others.

The Dutch are happy working with the British, let us into their area in days. The French never Dutch banker noted.

Another stated, "I think we Dutch bankers together. In fact there is competition."

Rabobank, a joint venture of Rabobank of Utrecht and Bank of America, is doing the private placements and thinks some people are from the two big groups. Among its placements was 125 million guilders for Hydro.

Rabobank handles business outside the Netherlands and like everyone else is for joint ventures overseas. The first will be a milk plant in Iran.

Economy's Short-Term Prospectus Good, Long View Is Less Rosy

(Continued from Page 9)

that one of its conditions for giving the green light to proposals for government spending was a fairer income policy. It pleads for conversion of the family-allowance plan and tax facilities for families with children into a system of "household subsidies" under which the lower income brackets would get more than people in the higher income brackets.

The 1% Operation

As a guideline for the restraint which the government feels is essential between now and 1980, there is a plan to limit the increase in government income as a proportion of national income to 1 per cent a year. The Central Planning Bureau has published projections which show that, even if such a substantial reduction in the growth of public spending is possible, it will mean that almost all the extra national income from the expected growth of the gross national product will go to the "collective" sector. Only a fraction of 1 per cent will remain for investment—and nothing for private consumption. This is the so-called "1-per-cent operation," and it dominates all discussions about the economy's future.

The Planning Bureau sets out the alternatives as follows. First, if the increase in government spending and social charges continues as in the past, the average increase of taxes and those charges will rise by 1 1/2 per cent a year. This means that by 1980 some 62 per cent of the national income will be derived in this way—compared with 55 per cent at present.

To say the least, this rise would have an unfavorable effect on the economy and the competitive position of Dutch exports. It would also mean a large increase in wage costs—with consequences for unemployment levels. This has been ruled out by the administration of Premier Joop den Uyl. The second alternative is a strict adherence to the 1-per-cent operation, the difference between 1 per cent and 1 1/2 per cent being estimated at 10 billion guilders.

Not surprisingly, the Dutch employers say that 1 per cent is not enough, and the Liberal party, the main opposition party, says it would prefer zero growth to the 1-per-cent operation. The government, for its part, dismisses both these views as unrealistic. There is no unanimity of view among the country's trade unions. The moderates (Christian unions) tend to agree with the Planning Bureau's analysis. But the larger grouping of Socialist trade unions is critical of the government and has even expressed the view that, as far as they are concerned, the coalition government is not working and has failed to deliver the promises it made to the unions when it came to power.

Economic policy-making, therefore, faces an extremely testing period. If the 1-per-cent operation is to work at all—and the debate on this will continue well into the summer—it must rest on the assumption that there will be an increase over the next few years in the country's economic activity. As the OECD report makes clear, it is not an assumption which is altogether safe. The Den Uyl economic policy has not made much headway in relation to the nation's main problems. The spread of unemployment to more than 230,000 people (a further increase to 300,000 is expected), an increasing number of closures of firms in all branches of the economy and the swift deterioration of the international competitive position have at last,

and probably rather late, led to adjustment measures being adopted. Precisely that area which is so important for the Dutch economy, the investment climate, has been impaired by increased burdens and the plan to introduce a 10-per-cent tax on company wealth increases.

The government has taken a series of measures which have three basic objectives. Pay rises

are to be confined in the coming years to cost-of-living adjustments and are to be limited to 3.5 to 5 per cent, as compared with almost 14 per cent in 1975. The average income should remain roughly 20,000 guilders. Lower incomes should increase, and higher salaries are to be cut-off far as purchasing power is concerned. Lastly, the increase in profits made possible by pay limits are to be used by firms to meet demands for the creation of new jobs.

In an opinion on the economic outlook, the government forecasts a deterioration of the situation. Both inflation and the employment situation are said to have developed in a more worrying way than expected. Only by bringing the development of costs under control can the Dutch economy hope to work from the expected international economic upturn. Although the pay freeze contributes to curbing wage costs, what is missing from the government program is a contribution to the promotion of economic activity. There is no mention of the improvisations required in the profitability of the economy and restoration of confidence among industrialists.

A: Yes, I think Socialists have that role to play. Of course, we all know that Socialist parties differ in their opinions, but the fact is that in Western Europe, including Scandinavia, and in quite a few other countries, social democratic parties represent the majority of the working class. They also have a concept of a new international economic order which it is their international duty to defend jointly and through all available international organizations.

Q: You have actively cultivated relations with other Socialist premiers in Europe, both inside and outside the European Economic Community. Do you visualize that Socialists have a supra-national role to play in world politics over and above anything they achieve on a purely national basis?

A: First, the leveling-down of income differences and a general improvement for low-income groups. Second, an extension of participation of citizens in all decision-making processes—in local government, in industrial management, within the universities. You might say that, during these years, a great many of the aspirations of the sixties have been realized. Third, foundations are laid for a balanced growth of this very densely populated country. We have realized many objectives in the planning and the restoration of the old quarters of cities and a better balance of transport in this country.

Premier den Uyl's Outlook

(Continued from Page 9)

In May next year. You may observe that in many Dutch circles—among Socialists and among Christian Democrats—there is a lot of doubt about whether it is really necessary for the Netherlands to have these three new nuclear plants. This decision will not be taken until next year.

Q: Whatever the outcome of the next elections, which achievements of this administration would you like to be remembered for most?

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Employers' View

Economics Minister Ruud Lubbers this year received an open letter from the Dutch employers, who said that the government's economic policy was reducing the profitability of Dutch goods on the export market. They pleaded for tax relief which would allow them to increase investment. Mr. Lubbers is a former member of the Christian Employers' Organization, so it can be assumed

that he has a good understanding of management difficulties. But he criticized the letter for not taking into account the effects that the government's present income policy was having as a substantial stabilizing factor on the economy as a whole.

More generally, the minister feels that Dutch employers lack vision and are too conservative in their outlook. Be that as it may, the employers judge that their better interests lie in a policy of broad cooperation with the government rather than confrontation. The employers worry that if matters go sour during the next few months of debate about economic strategy, the situation could become polarized both politically and economically. This in turn could lead to an upset in the relatively tranquil industrial relations which the Netherlands enjoys.

Although the economic problems facing the Netherlands must not be underestimated, this country, unlike many, has the good fortune of a favorable balance of payments. The OECD has commented on the "remarkable persistence" of the current-account surplus—despite the sharp rise in oil prices and the world recession. This persistence is mainly due to Dutch reserves of natural gas, both in terms of higher export earnings and the substitution of gas for oil imports. Despite what the employers say, Dutch exports have remained—though narrowly—competitive after the 1974 revaluation of the guilder. With a bit of luck, therefore, a good deal of political skill by the government and restraint by the unions, the Dutch economy has a fair prospect of getting through the next difficult period.

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Hague Prepares a Campaign for Political Integration of the EEC

id Haworth

(IHT)—The political integration in Economic Community becomes a matter of "steps" unless members take steps to give it a boost. Laurens Brinkhorst, secretary of state for foreign affairs, has specific plans for his country's role in the EEC presidency half of this year, and about the coming Dutch summit in The Hague. The summit will be a traditionally EEC-minded capital, and appropriate will take over the helm at a moment when its fortunes are at the lowest.

Just a few months the Dutch has been preoccupied in pursuit of a solution, based largely on the EEC integration. Earlier this year, when Leo Tindemans, prime minister, was in the Netherlands, he was attended by senior members from every ministry to align and external community policies. "mandarins" govern the basis of Dutch will take in the year. He said there are no European monetary union and monetary union. He says of wide monetary union member states could not be used or delaying European union. "The reason," he added, "is because of any delay because so many countries, like industrial example, remain out it."

by 1978

actions to the Euro-ent, the minister, institutional change, ves could be introduced. The only real community to people's needs.



Max van der Stoep, Foreign Minister.

There is an urgent need to democratize the EEC institutions, he said, because the community in the past has always been seen as an elite organization working for the most part in the interests of other elites.

The Tindemans report has been criticized in some Dutch quarters for not being far-reaching enough. But it is defended by Dutch Foreign Minister Max van der Stoep, who in another interview rejected the criticism that Mr. Tindemans was "minimalist" in his approach. "On the contrary, I think the report has brought forward ideas which are entirely realistic," said Mr. van der Stoep. He added that in his view it was urgent to improve the EEC's decision-making process, and this ambition will be one of the keynotes of his chairmanship of the EEC Foreign Ministers' Council. "We want a new and strongly political European Commission in the first place. Secondly, we must have majority voting in the Council of Ministers itself." The Dutch government certainly shares Mr. Tindemans' view that the development of the EEC's internal and external policies should run in parallel.

The Dutch foreign minister pointed out that this opinion was also expressed in an advisory report published last year in the

Netherlands by the so-called Spierenburg Committee—a group of Dutch politicians and economists which submitted evidence to Mr. Tindemans. Mr. van der Stoep characterized the Tindemans report as a "bottleneck report"—that is, its intention is to point out political and economic obstacles which currently block European integration. As such, it was a good deal less idealistic than the Spierenburg conclusions, which were so far-reaching as to suggest that there should be a common defense policy throughout the European Community and that the member countries' economies should converge to such an extent that before the end of the century a common European currency could be introduced.

According to the minister, the Spierenburg document "is a good report, which will continue to play a big role for a long time in determining the position of the Netherlands government in respect of European union." He feels that the two reports should be regarded as "complementary." The Spierenburg report presents a clearly defined plan—introduction of full monetary union after a 10-year transition period, with fixed, inconvertible, whereas the Tindemans report contains suggestions for "creating conditions

for undertaking compulsory obligations in this respect. The Dutch government, while understanding the fact that Premier Tindemans "sees little possibility at present" for the early development of this union, feels (as is also stated in the Spierenburg report) that the prospective union "must clearly be the determining factor for our action in the present situation."

Economic Ties

For his part, Mr. Brinkhorst is convinced that "despite all the problems which exist in the community, or you can perhaps say thanks to all the problems that exist in the community, there is a realization that if we do not move toward economic and monetary cooperation, there is no hope for the community to maintain the present degree of integration that has been reached in the customs union and in the agricultural policy." He added, "The more one studies the problem, the more one becomes aware that the only alternative to further progress is a relapse into economic nationalism and protectionism. This surely cannot be to the advantage of any of the member states. It is certainly a major priority of the Dutch government to prevent this happening."

Neither minister in the Foreign Ministry sees any lessening of Dutch

enthusiasm for the community. Rather, they point out that since enlargement

the EEC has been struggling, punch drunk, from one crisis to another. The

first was the 1973 energy crisis, in which the Arab oil producers cut

off oil supplies to the Netherlands. The supposed solidarity of EEC

countries was brutally exposed at that

time as a sham. Second, there was the 'British crisis'...

"This means there must be an internal strengthening of economic cooperation and also monetary cooperation—one really cannot separate these two things. Perhaps the fault of concentrating too much on monetary union is that one tends to neglect the connection. If you don't have a convergence of incomes and productivity development in the community, you really cannot hope to maintain the monetary discipline which one desires, within the snake or any other kind of mechanism which can be thought of. So a convergence of economic policies is absolutely essential."

Social Fund

In other words, economic convergence means a transfer of resources from the richer countries to the poorer EEC nations through the Social Fund, for example, and the Regional Fund. In the Dutch government's opinion, both these funds have been established without a real policy strategy to back them up. "We must realize that to create a fund is no excuse for not having a proper policy."

But what of the Netherlands' special role in the EEC? During the last few years of the com-

munity of the six, the Netherlands adopted the attitude of a "purist." It opposed at every turn what it saw as the obstructionism of the French in general and Gen. Charles de Gaulle in particular and was a fierce advocate of the community's enlargement. Since the six became nine, however, the Dutch position has not been so clear cut. The question is whether it will become so again during the Dutch presidency. Neither minister in the Foreign Ministry sees any lessening of Dutch enthusiasm for the community. Rather, they point out that since enlargement the EEC has been struggling, punch drunk, from one crisis to another. The first was the 1973 energy crisis, in which the Arab oil producers cut off oil supplies to the Netherlands. The supposed solidarity of EEC countries was brutally exposed at that time as a sham. Second, there was the "British crisis," which continued for 18 months while the incoming Labor administration "renegotiated" the terms of Britain's community membership.

Mr. Brinkhorst says that for these reasons, plus the more recent economic and monetary crisis, none of the member states has been able to play a well-defined role in the community. The political climate has been



Laurens Brinkhorst, Secretary of State.

more one of crisis management than policy development. In these circumstances the Dutch did not feel it was very realistic to put forward ambitious new schemes outlining ways in which the EEC should develop. But by the end of the year the further enlargement of the nine will be a major preoccupation. In the fall negotiations between the EEC and Greece are scheduled. Though these will take several years to complete, each member nation will have to define its attitude towards Greek membership before the negotiations start. There is a danger that the present political stagnation in the community could be made worse by enlargement, particularly by welcoming a nation which is by no means economically robust.

The Greeks will get nothing but encouragement from the Dutch—that is clear. The Netherlands government believes it is vital that all European nations which hold the right democratic credentials for EEC membership should be taken into the fold. "We believe it is wrong for the existing community members to ask for EEC entrance fees in the sense that if a country is rich enough and brings enough capital with it into the community, it is entitled to join only on that basis," Mr. Brinkhorst said. "After

all, the community is about solidarity. Even though it is not always shown in all quarters by everybody, we cannot slam the door in the face of other democratic countries who want to join simply because they don't seem to have enough money in their pockets. I find it somewhat hypocritical for people to suggest that Greek membership will damage the community's internal structure. We cannot blame a future member. If internal cohesion is damaged, this is a consequence of our own neglect or indifference during the past 10 years.

Redistributing Wealth

Just as the north-south dialogue now going on in Paris is a means of finding ways of distributing the world's wealth more equitably, the Dutch believe a very similar process has to take place within the community itself. Mr. Brinkhorst states with some emphasis that the Dutch believe "our Europe cannot be built in space." Though idealistic, the Dutch are also hardheaded and tackle problems as they arise. Impending Greek membership is seen as an issue which deserves a bold response.

On another aspect of community external policy, relations with the developing world, the Dutch also take a positive stance. The government is proud of its contribution to the recent UNCTAD meetings and the success of its efforts to achieve through the Lome convention an "openness" toward the Third World which is not just measured in terms of economic advantage to the industrialized nations. But internally the Dutch believe that making the European Community more democratic and politically responsive to the member countries' electorates must have first priority. Mr. Brinkhorst says, "I think our emphasis on this point is more pronounced than ever because we realize that the EEC in the 1970s cannot be merely a sort of free market place, but rather a basis on which common policies can be constructed. These cannot be drawn up by bureaucrats alone. The community has to be a truly political institution, in which political values and choices can be made. If the Dutch have a distinctive message, this is it."

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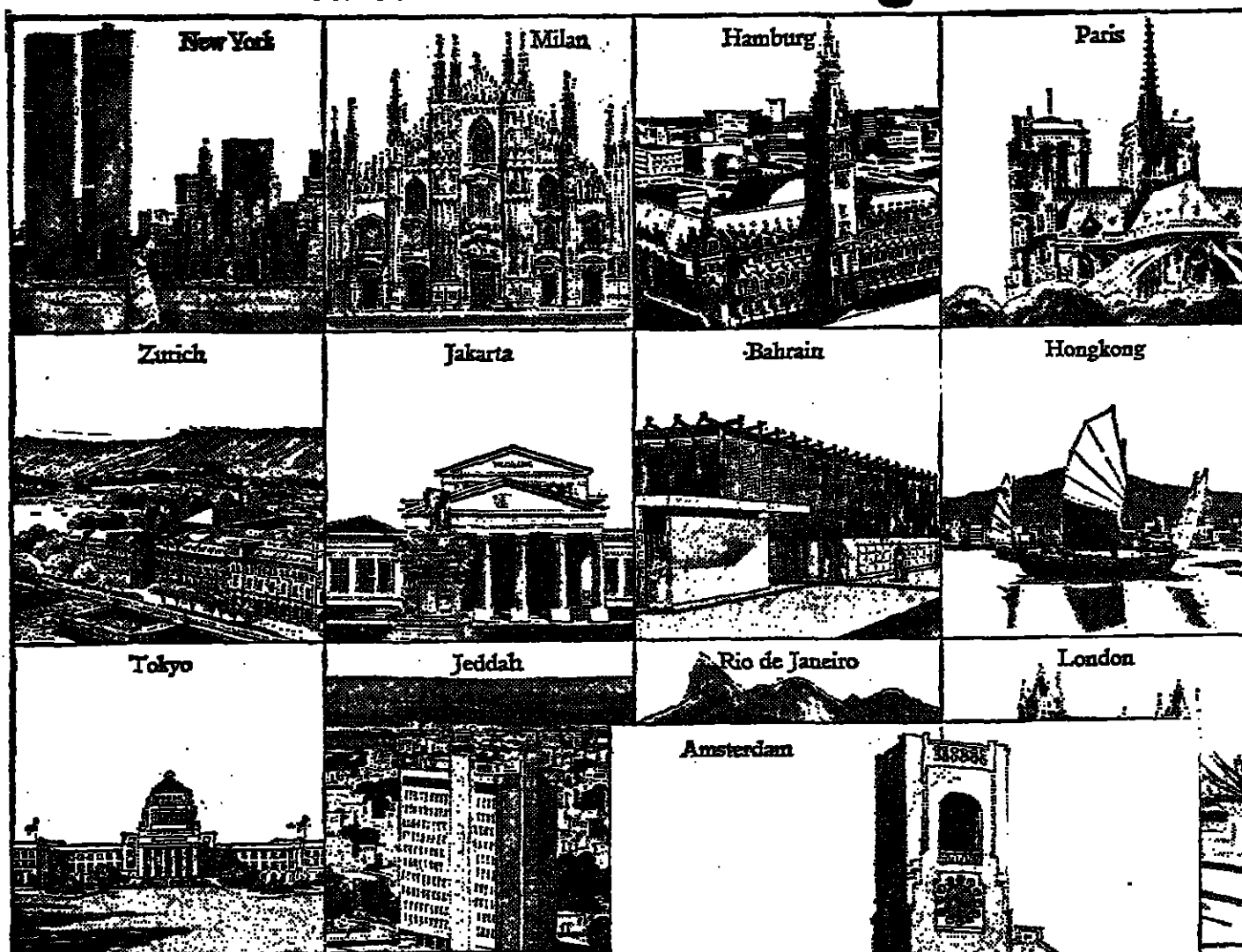
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Social Welfare Ministry Has a Unique Agency for Immigrant Affairs

THE HAGUE (IHT)—There is a joke in the Dutch Ministry of Cultural Affairs and Social Welfare, which is responsible for the country's minorities, that Dutchmen say "I hate all Surinamese, except the ones I know."

Officials have no illusions about discrimination against minorities in the Netherlands, and are somewhat puzzled by the belief abroad that there is no discrimination or prejudice in the country.

This is not so, but its forms are perhaps less virulent than in other European countries. Certainly the government is trying its best with the minimum of legislation to make life easier for immigrants, and has more than trebled the ministry's budget in the past two years for dealing with their problems.

The country's population is 13,500,000 of which there are over 100,000 foreign workers from Mediterranean countries, particularly Italy and Turkey. In addition, there are some 140,000 Surinamese and Antilleans, 30,000 Ambonese, who prefer to be called South Moluccans, and approximately 20,000 itinerant or trailer dwellers.

'Positive' Bias

For all of these there is a special directorate in the ministry, established in 1968, divided into

four divisions with a specific responsibility for each migrant category. The department is unique in Western Europe, perhaps in the world, and its officials boast they represent "the best paid pressure group in the Netherlands." They are charged with the formulation of a comprehensive policy toward migrants and work closely with other ministries such as housing and education to pursue positive discrimination.

This means that specific measures are taken in education, housing, vocational guidance and training to help minorities deal with the problems of their new environment. An official in the Directorate for Cultural Minorities said: "Equal treatment is an often-heard slogan. It sounds fair enough, but it is insufficient. Newcomers are not equal. Of course they are as human beings and in human dignity, but they aren't as participants in the new society they find themselves in."

"Equal treatment is all right if those who are to be treated equally are more or less in the same starting positions. Strangers are not."

The directorate began its work by helping welfare workers who in turn were assisting newcomers. But the same official said that "we rapidly came to the conclusion that social work as

such is nonsensical if there is no justice being done. It was no use just telling people to like each other."

Housing Shortages

Because of housing shortages and an educational system which was not adapted to meet migrants' needs, two interdepartmental committees were set up. The first is to synchronize policies. The second is a central bureau to which a migrant can turn for help. The bureau's task is to advise the individual about the "optimal compromise" between job opportunity, housing, schooling, and the abilities and skills of each migrant.

Fundamental to the policy, however, is the migrants' freedom of choice about settlement and the right to retain their own identity within their own cultural background. Migrants are told: "Everyone here has the right to strive for happiness in his own chosen manner. You don't have to conform to Dutch traditions if you prefer not to."

Integration is the keynote—but to enable various groups to retain their own identity.

The bulk of the migrants arriving in the Netherlands settle in the densely populated western part of the country, in The Hague, Amsterdam, Rotterdam and Utrecht. Although the Dutch

passport guarantees rights for its holder, it does not provide him with a house or a job. These are the commodities which one obtains in a "free market." Because of the housing shortage (especially for cheaper accommodation) and record unemployment, migrants enter with a built-in handicap.

Many of them end up in crowded rented houses with shared use of facilities, or in apartments with multiple occupancy. There is an increasing tendency to prefer white occupancy. Landlords claim a faster depreciation of their property if it is occupied by colored migrants. A lack of schooling and job training, relevant for the competition on the market, also have a discriminatory effect.

Indonesian Integration

It is perhaps necessary to compare the difference between the influx to the Netherlands of Indonesians during the fifties with the problems posed by more recent migrants, especially the arrival of large numbers of Surinamese just before the country became independent in November.

The integration of Indonesians is manifestly successful and has been enriching for both Indonesians and the Dutch. For the Dutch not the least acquisition has been gastronomic. Practically every village has an Indonesian restaurant whose cuisine contrasts pleasantly with the indigenous fare.

The first flow of Indonesians—150,000—arrived between 1950 and 1951. They were called repatriates even though the majority of them had never set foot in the Netherlands before. For the most part they were educated and had long experience in Indonesia of administration, teaching and other professions.

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Of course, they are as human beings and in human dignity, but they aren't as participants in the new society they find themselves in...

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They were in fact a middle-class elite all of whom could speak Dutch and many of whom had a Dutch spouse. Inter-marriage between Dutch and Asians was, and remains, a commonplace.

Although arrangements for their reception were somewhat ad hoc, they had the backing of the entire Dutch establishment. The churches, trade unions and political parties had much more authority then than they have now. Officially therefore, everyone was well disposed towards the new arrivals. Although there were some snide references to the "blue ones" (because blue dungarees were associated with those who worked on the lower deck), there was no real hostility.

Six Weeks' Time

Another advantage the authorities enjoyed then, in contrast to the jet-age influx of the Surinamese, was that the Indonesians took six weeks' sailing time to get here.

The ships had welfare workers on board who relayed ahead information about the passengers, enabling jobs and accommodation to be found for them. In most cases this work had been completed by the time the migrants set foot on Dutch soil.

The second influx—300,000—took place in 1955 and the authorities found this even easier to deal with than the first because a precedent had been set and the policy of positive discrimination was well established. By this time Indonesian civil servants were taking the burden of responsibility, having quickly found jobs in all fields of national and local administration in the Netherlands.

It is no exaggeration to say that the Indonesians saved the Dutch civil service during this period. The postwar boom was beginning and welfare policies were becoming complex and elaborate. The Dutch were in need of the administrative talent. Not surprisingly, about 300 Indonesian civil servants found work in the Ministry of Culture itself.

Above all, there was the rule laid down by law that 5 per cent of all municipal housing should be made available to the Indonesian migrants. This ensured accommodation and an even distribution of the newcomers throughout the country.

Less Qualified

The circumstances of the arrival of the Surinamese were by no means as favorable as the Indonesians' experience, even though it was much more gradual in terms of education and social background. The Surinamese have been much less qualified to cope with the abrupt change from Latin America to Europe. Moreover, many arrived just at the time when the Netherlands was struggling with its biggest postwar recession.

Charity work by the churches and other bodies is less well organized than it was in the 1950s. On the other hand, social security provisions these days are generous by any standards and the left coalition showed itself more interested in coming to grips with the social and economic problems posed by the Surinamese arrivals than its predecessor.

The 5-per-cent rule, which had been dropped, was reintroduced and at the beginning of last year a Central Bureau for Surinamese Immigration was set up. Of the 40,000 Surinamese who are on the bureau's books, about 12,000 have had substantial help so far. By July a further 8,000 will be housed and loaned between 8,000 and 8,000 guilders for furnishings on generous terms.

People are inclined to regard the Surinamese as a homoge-

neous and more or less closed group. Conversely, the Surinamese are apt to see Dutch society as monolithic, especially if they have not been here long.

Both these attitudes are oversimplifications. The Surinamese are expected to conform to that part of Dutch society with which they come in contact and in which they live and work.

Norm of Conduct

A Surinamese is soon branded as maladjusted if his conduct deviates from the norm. Because they are easily recognizable, the Surinamese are noticed, whereas the segment of Dutch society to which they adapt themselves in fact lies outside the vision of the person passing judgment on their conduct. Adaptation to lower status groups is not regarded as adaptation by the higher Dutch status groups.

But for the Surinamese this may in fact constitute adaptation to the Dutch way of life. The speed with which the Surinamese immigrant manages to become integrated depends on whether the mental picture he drew in Surinamese corresponds with his everyday experience.

Although the Surinamese have preferred to settle in the cities of western Netherlands, the authorities have managed on the whole to prevent the creation of ghettos. Contrary to prejudiced belief, there is a fairly even settlement within the cities.

There is, however, the new town of Bijlmermeer near Amsterdam where 25 per cent of the inhabitants are Surinamese who are crowded into high-rise apartments, one of which requires the full-time attention of 30 social workers. The situation is an issue of some controversy between the Ministry of Culture and the Amsterdam authorities. A ministry official said the settlement of Surinamese in this community was a "first class failure." He was angry about it.

South Moluccans

The problem of the South Moluccans is different. It was brought into dramatic focus for the outside world last year when a train at Beilen was hijacked by a fanatic group of Moluccans who killed several hostages.

The Moluccans, cream of the army, came here to see the structure of the President Sukarno be abolished.

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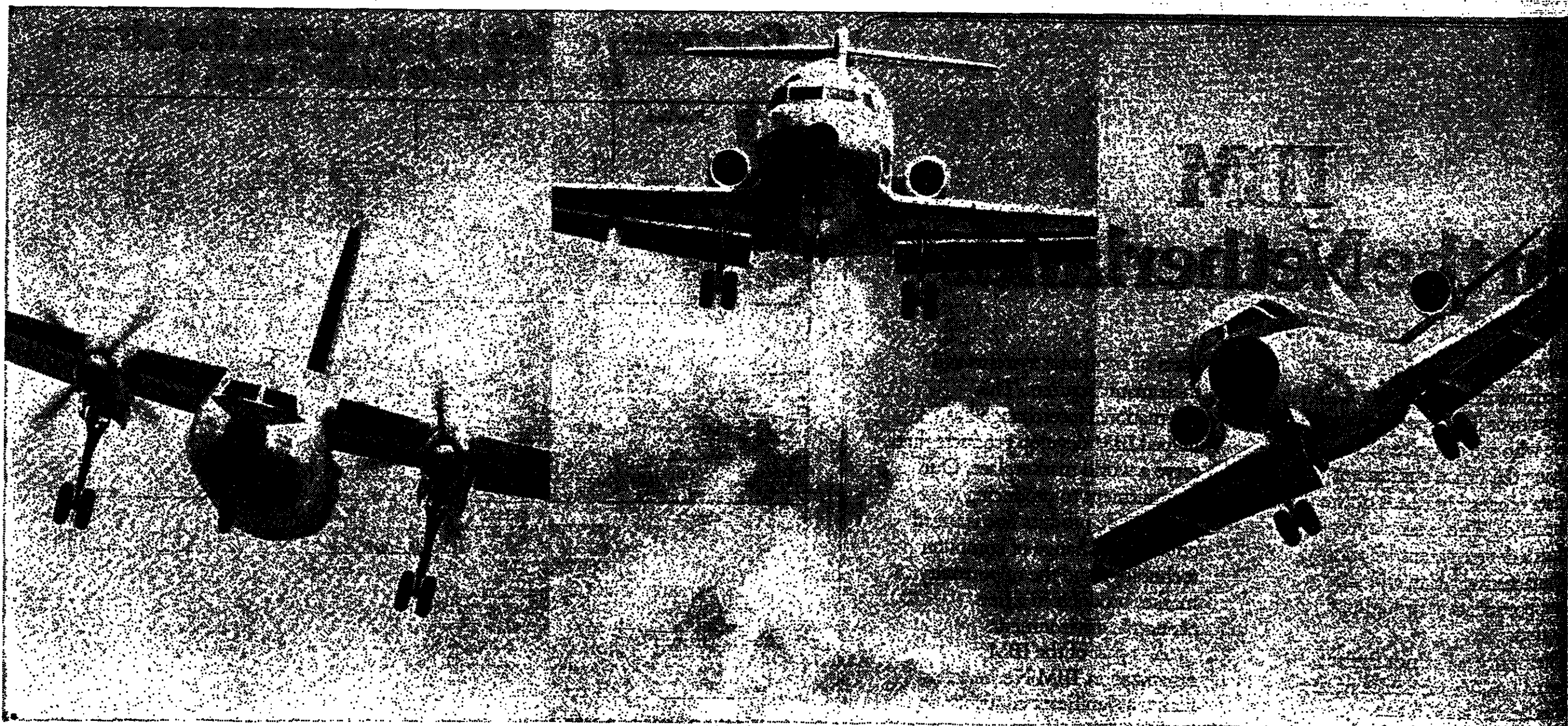
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Democratic Organization of the Netherlands Broadcasting Industry

Veronica... joins the seven major

broadcasting organizations of the country's

uncensored, undubbed, noncommercial

radio and TV.

Aside from insuring cooperation among the organizations and providing technical facilities, NOS broadcasts its own programs. It fills roughly 25 per cent of TV time and 16 per cent of radio time.

Much of this time is devoted to daily news programs, national and international events (such as the Olympic Games) and Eurovision programs (like the Amstel Song Festival, under the auspices of the European Broadcasting Union). The numerous orchestras and choirs, available to all the broadcasting organizations, also come under the responsibility of NOS, which organizes an annual international conductors' course for young Dutch and foreign musicians. The organization's Music

Library, at the new 75-acre site still under construction on the northern edge of Hilversum, houses 200,000 records, over a quarter of a million records and about 90,000 tapes.

Among current projects fostered by NOS, educational TV is top on the list. "It is well known that we spend much more money on education than on defense in Holland," said a NOS official. "Sesamstraat" (in coproduction with the Children's TV Workshop in New York), the Dutch language children's show, has been a hit since its first installment in January.

Though illiteracy is virtually nil in the Netherlands, mastery of the Dutch language is still a

goal for many who lack secondary schooling. The "Open School" is an experimental program that will start next year, directed at an audience of women, young adults and workers in isolated rural areas. Open School instruction will consist of group talks in villages and towns. The curriculum will be reinforced by written material, video equipment, radio and television. Educational TV has long been the concern of TELEC, the adult TV network and NOT, which produces programs for secondary schools.

The idea of a special children's news program on television is under consideration. A working committee recently issued a report suggesting that, apart from usual news items, attention should be given to social developments that are part of children's everyday life. It is hoped that the bulletin will be able to be viewed both at home and at school.

Also looking toward the future, NOS is engaged in a series of development projects ranging from cable TV to satellite transmission throughout the European Economic Community.

"We can afford to be interested in everything," says Mr. Van Beek of NOS, "because we have a truly unique system. We are not afraid of controversial subjects. It appears that people would prefer to see a documentary on drug rehabilitation than be preached to, but those who want to preach get their turn. Of course, we aim for quality and popularity does not always imply it, but Dutch TV is democratic above all."

Old Taboos Broken, Young People Accept Liberties in Sober Style

By Len Koert

AMSTERDAM (Dutch).—Ten years after the stormy period of protest, hippies, and anarchists, the pendulum is swinging to a more sober approach to life by Dutch youth.

As in most Western countries, Dutch youth are preoccupied by unemployment and limits set to university studies.

Last year, only 1,700 out of 2,000 applicants were admitted to Dutch medical faculties, only 400 to dentistry, 211 to pharmacy, and 150 to veterinary studies.

Gone are the days of the provocateurs, most of whom are settled in bourgeois style.

Bernard de Vries, one of the leading rabble rousers of the 1960s, now stars in Italian films, mostly spaghetti Westerns. Bart Hughes, the former anti-smoke magician who drilled a small hole in his forehead "to give room to the mind," now is said to run a well-known clinic.

But their great merit has been to challenge traditional traditions and to sweep aside old taboos.

Dutch youth enjoy an ever greater sexual liberty and, said Dutch parents have long accepted that young students live together and share a home well before marriage.

Parental Consent

Fifteen-year-old girls are given the pill by their mothers, who themselves could not marry before the age of 30 without parental consent. The age has been lowered to 21 and a Dutch youth can now vote, drive a car and buy on credit at 18.

Traditional religious allegiances have gone. A recent census showed that only 35 per cent of Roman Catholics go to church on weekends compared to 64 per cent in 1974.

The same is true for Protestant churches that have started an analysis of why so few youth go to church.

Some claim that the Dutch are still a basic mixture of missionaries and merchants and lift their eyes from the marketplace to noble aims.

The environmentalists are concerned about the dry waters of the Rhine River, the muddy canals and choked traffic arteries in the cities and the problem of accommodating about 14 million persons in too little space. The Netherlands is the size of Maryland.

In rural areas, family prayers are still said before every meal in Dutch households. But it is rare that someone more than age 30 in a little village of 300, Wijkert, in the Zeeland province, knows Mr. and Mrs. J. de Jonge, could not have their son, Beender, baptized in a Dutch Reformed Church because they had television—"the eye of the devil"—in their home. They had to switch to another Protestant church with more tolerant elders, to get Beender baptized.

But for a great part, religion has been substituted by concern for pollution and the underground.

Government, the media and the articulate sections of the population hammer away at environmental pollution and at international relations in distant countries.

They tend to lecture and to shake a "raised finger" as did their forefathers in church.

Piet Wafelbakker, in charge of the Youth Department of the National Health Office, claims it is again, "like father, like son."

"But," he adds, "taboos have been broken."

It has been the lasting merit of the 1960s to break open old taboos and not in the least concerning sex.

A survey last year showed that half of the boys between 16 and 20, and one-third of the girls of that age, find sexual intercourse without marriage totally normal, compared to 1968 when only 25 per cent of the boys and one-tenth of the girls dared to discuss sex from marriage.

Teen-agers are well informed. Dr. Wafelbakker said, "and are unafraid to talk about their sexual problems."

3,000 girls between 15 and 19 had abortions in Holland.

Abortion is legal in the Netherlands only when pregnancy endangers the life of the mother. However, abortion has been tacitly allowed in this country for some years and abortion clinics, though technically illegal, have been operating openly and with relative impunity so far.

Moreover, legislation is being prepared to legalize abortion.

Dutch legislation on homosexuality is equally liberal. Though homosexual relations between adults and minors are illegal, homosexuals and lesbians run their own publications and have their own clubs, including libraries in the bigger cities.

Parent-child relationships have greatly changed since the 1960s. Young children are more free and parents no longer dictate but discuss," Dr. Wafelbakker said.

Sex, these days, is being treated almost as a science by the serious-minded Dutch.

As values change or have diminishing influence, the Dutch television networks abound with programs that once would have been unacceptable. During sexual performances, "nudity" from the stream into Dutch living rooms. Abortion is shown in a country where 20 years ago the mere word was sacrilege.

The organization of Dutch homosexuals recently received Royal Assent, which is formal recognition by the state as a legalized body.

Pornography has become literature for many, but sex shops have lost most of their naughty attraction, and are considered for foreigners only.

The real worry of the young is unemployment. Concern about the future, drugs and loneliness is gripping modern Dutch youth.

"Unemployment hits the young people first and most and the situation is serious," said Gerard H.J. Hart, employment adviser and sociologist with the Directorate-General of the Dutch Social Affairs Ministry.

"Out of some 200,000 jobless (about 5 per cent) about 71,000 are young people under 23, which is a 62 per cent increase over 1974," he said. "Many of them are young people who just left school."

"Because of a too general education they are often less adapted to practical jobs and often they are too good for the jobs available, since half of the jobs called for unskilled labor," he said. "Many people with, for example, degrees in education or social sciences are not needed and the situation in the secretarial sector is not good either."

Drugs and Theft

Unemployment is closely connected to hard drugs. According to the Criminology Institute, about 30 per cent of unemployed youngsters use hard drugs and often commit thefts to acquire heroin.

In a situation without prospects and with little schooling, they land into indifference and take drugs. According to Dutch Justice Ministry statistics, 2,851 persons—mostly aged between 18-34—were arrested for drug offenses in 1974 and mostly in the bigger cities, notably Amsterdam.

Dr. Wafelbakker calls the use of alcohol among the young even more alarming.

"Over the last few years, the use of alcohol per capita has doubled," he says. "Statistics show that 40 per cent of young people have been drunk at times."

Youngsters have more money and are allowed to come home later than 10 years ago," he said, adding, "Society does not offer much adventure and in particular in rural areas, there is little or no amusement. So, they drink out of boredom."

"In numbers, the problem of alcohol is more serious than that of hard drugs. Against a few thousand taking hard drugs, there are hundreds of thousands who drink," he said.

But Peter Bemmelink, head of the preventive department of one of the major Dutch clinics, Jellinek, in Amsterdam, estimates that the number of youngsters taking hard drugs at between 8,000 and 10,000.

"Hashish is no longer an issue," he said. "We only deal with hard drugs and with alcohol cases." He confirmed that

the number of youngsters drinking is on the rise.

He said there were long waiting lists for admittance to the Dutch drug clinics. "We no longer accept foreigners, who used to make up half of our patients. Our clinics serve to reintegrate young people into society and the language is important. We used to have waves of French, Americans and many other nationalities. But we stopped this because of the language barrier," he said.

Problems start at an early age. Mary van den Dries, a psychologist at a children's clinic in The Hague, deals mostly with children between 5 and 15. "Fifty

per cent of my young patients have school problems. But in the four years I have worked here, only three teachers have bothered to see me," she said.

"Classes are too big and teachers too little inspired," she said. Dutch police agree. The number of youngsters who run away from home because of school or domestic problems is rising fast, they say.

The police deal with about 50,000 cases annually, according to the directors of social affairs in the Netherlands.

Still, most of the country's estimated 1,150,000 youngsters between 15 and 21 are not that wild.

They still eventually marry and have children. They are generally not interested in politics and shrug off the Soviet threat as "cold-war talk."

"They do not really believe in drugs, but do believe in sex and generally favor military service. They love pop music and parties."

But they seem less enterprising than their forebears, who for centuries swarmed out to the colonies in the East and West Indies.

"Only 2,000 serious applicants annually volunteer to work in the underdeveloped countries," Guus van Geer, of the Dutch

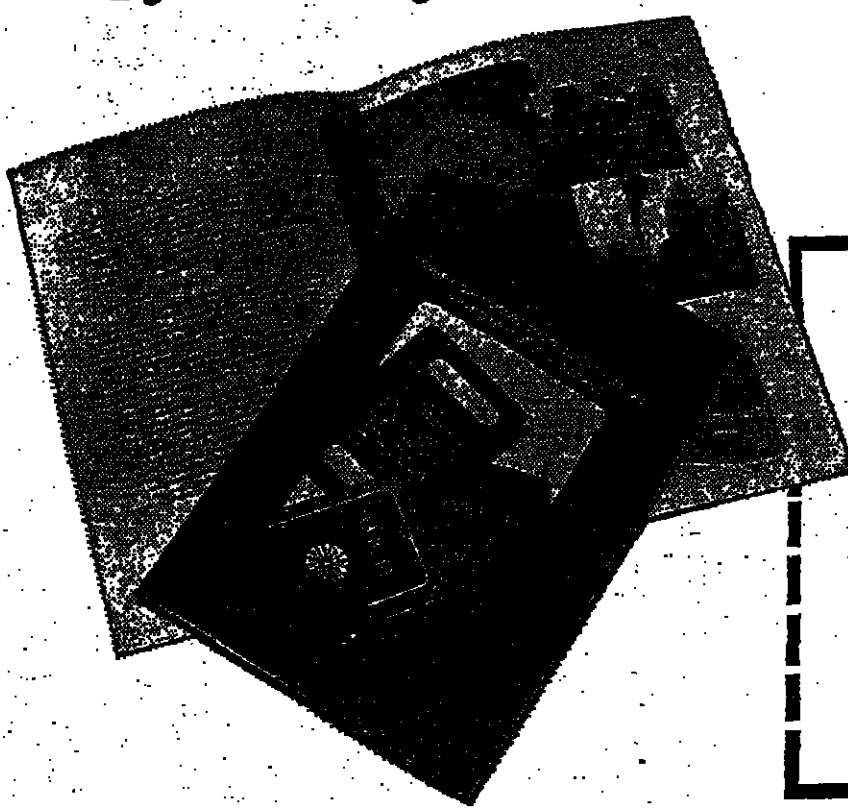
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Overconsumption, Large Exports of Gas Cloud the Energy Picture

THE HAGUE (IHT).—Natural gas heats practically every Dutch home and gas exports are the major prop of the Dutch economy, but the troubling question facing the Dutch government is how to stretch the natural gas bonanza as far as possible.

Large reserves of gas were discovered in the northern part of the country in the early 1950s. Since development of the fields in the 1960s, the Dutch have come to depend upon it for domestic use, for industry and for a healthy balance-of-payments surplus which has kept the guilder strong.

But the end of the gas boom is in sight. There is no panic, but measures are being adopted now to extend the use of the nation's reserves beyond the year 2000. The rate of growth of national consumption has already been reduced from 30 per cent a year to 6 to 8 per cent and the search continues for more fields adjacent to Groningen, the center of the remarkable Dutch gas boom, and out in the North Sea.

The Netherlands' looming energy problem has two major causes, aside from limited known reserves: a reliance upon natural gas for 53 per cent of national energy consumption, compared with original forecasts of 35 per cent, and the fact that long-term export contracts to West Germany, France, Belgium and Italy, some of them signed before the world energy crisis, take half of the annual production.

The Dutch now naturally regret having signed 20-year to 25-year contracts with their neighbors at

It is because the Netherlands has become accustomed to living off

gas—not only homes and plants run off it but also the nation's

greenhouses—that the government is seeking a better

rationalization of its valuable national asset.

prices low by today's oil-linked rates. A reason for the length of the contracts was that the four major buyers had to invest many millions of dollars in pipeline networks. There was also the belief in the early 1960s that nuclear energy would soon take over from other sources.

The contracts did contain indexation clauses and price increases are being renegotiated. Gas prices, unlike those for oil, are shrouded in secrecy, but the general feeling in the Netherlands is that N.V. Nederlandse Gasunie has not benefited fully from higher world prices and that a major contract with Italy was at old rates. Ten per cent of Gasunie, which markets Dutch gas, is owned by the state, 40 per cent by the state-owned mines, 25 per cent by Shell and 25 per cent by Esso.

But the main criticism is that so much of the valuable energy source is allowed to go for export.

S. A. Risak, general commercial manager of Gasunie, explained in a recent policy statement: "Original marketing plans included export sales because it

was thought that the available reserves could not all be sold in Holland within a reasonable period of time. There was no talk of shortages then and the conventional fossil fuels (oil and coal) were so firmly entrenched in neighboring countries that the executives responsible for organizing export sales reckoned they had a long tough battle ahead of them. The early years confirmed their fears and the first few contracts were hard-won.

'Severe Blow'

"With the benefit of hindsight, it is easy to say that exports have been allowed to take too large a slice of the cake. But you cannot simply ignore the reasoning which was valid 12 years ago and the commercial obligations which have been entered into just because you find circumstances have changed. In any case, it would be a severe blow to the Dutch economy, especially in the present recession, if that export income suddenly dried up."

Gas exports now contribute 10

billion guilders annually to the balance of payments.

Mr. Risak added: "We are not running out of gas," but the fact remains that 1978 will see a peak in sales of Dutch gas. Imported gas will arrive next year from Norwegian fields followed by other imports. Priorities will be established among national consumers. At the top of the list will be households—until the 1980s at least—and key industries. There will be no new contracts with power stations and for them it will be a switch back to coal or oil. Prices will be raised as a deterrent to over-use. There is already a campaign backed by TV ads and posters to make natural gas consumers more energy-conscious as well as subsidies to help homeowners improve insulation.

One of the senior officials in charge of the policy to cut overdependence on gas reflected nostalgically: "I was also one of those who rushed from oil heating to gas. My bill fell to a third."

It is because the Netherlands has become accustomed to living off gas—not only homes and

plants run on it but also the nation's greenhouses—that the government is seeking a better rationalization of its valuable national asset.

Power Stations

The Netherlands' energy plan also calls for efficient use of oil and coal imports, but the decision on three 1000 MW nuclear power stations has been postponed until next year because of problems over where to site them in a densely populated country.

The new General Energy Council will concentrate on the gas question and how to obtain and reduce present annual consumption of close to 80 billion cubic meters. To maintain natural gas' 50-per-cent share of total energy supply until the year 2000 would mean buying vast quantities of gas. The nation's gas-marketing plan suggests it might be a reasonable target to continue at a level of about 24 per cent of total Dutch energy demand until at least the year 2000. The idea is for a turn-of-the-century market of 50 billion cubic meters a year and a head to buy 10 times that amount to support such a program. Additional gas could come from the Dutch continental shelf, where the pipe system is being streamlined to link offshore fields, and Norway. In the longer term, gas could be purchased from Algeria, Nigeria, Iran and the Soviet Union.

The gas-marketing plan says a great deal of ingenuity and flexibility will be needed by the nation's gas boards and Gasunie to meet these objectives in the decades to come.



Floating-pipe assemblers prepare a natural-gas line to embed in the sea.

Offshore Industrial Park an Ecology

THE HAGUE (IHT).—Creation of the world's first offshore industrial island, with workers commuting by helicopter, is the idea not of a science-fiction writer but of Dutch planners anxious to separate vital but polluting industries from the Netherlands' overpopulated cities.

The plan for a man-made island is a logical extension of the policy of placing heavy industry on reclaimed land protruding into the North Sea, as is the case with the Maasvlakte zone beyond the harbor entrance to Rotterdam.

The island would not only allow industrial expansion to go hand in hand with reduced pollution, but would provide a perfect site for a liquefied natural gas terminal deemed necessary by Dutch energy planners but feared by environmentalists because of the danger of explosion.

Dutch engineers foresee no technical problems with dredging sand for an island up to six miles long and three miles across and situated 30 miles off the Hook of Holland. The dredging firm of Bos Kalk Westminister, main beach of the island, has built smaller islands in the past—the first was in the 1920s in the former Zuiderzee and was built as a refuge for dredgers' enclosures that inland sea. There followed other work islands for offshore hydraulic structures, reclamation and sea defense, and intermediate islands as first sections in the enclosure of sea bays, and more recently oil and gas exploration islands.

The aim now is a big, multi-purpose industrial island well out to sea. Geologist Gisbert

Schreuder and his team have produced a feasibility study for the 25-company North Sea Island Group, and the Dutch government has nominated a special committee to study the island.

Mr. Schreuder said the government body is well on its way with the study. "The major considerations," he said, "have been overcrowding and pollution, and there has been very little opposition to the idea from public or private bodies."

The island eventually could accommodate a large nuclear power plant, petrochemical industries and storage for dangerous substances. Sand could come from dredging a new channel for super-tankers. The project engineers stress that there are no insuperable technical problems. They envisage an island providing employment for 30,000 people working three days on, four days off. Plants would work around the clock, and a maximum of 12,000 workers would be on the island at any one time.

Could Cost \$2 Billion

The plan is to house them in hostels, to pay them 25 per cent more than mainland rates and to provide soccer fields, shops, a bowling alley, two cinemas and a library. There will be no cars. Workers would be moved around by coach and commute by large helicopters. No one would be registered as living on the island.

One obvious problem is cost, although the North Sea Island Group does not think there will be financing difficulties provided construction is divided into well-

defined phases. The "high density" island, as high as \$2 billion between the Dutch and the companies with Shell, Phillips, Texaco, Esso, and others.

A more limited island would mean a perhaps \$300 million and another \$100 million gas facility. This could be under way for by then the Netherlands is importing gas from Africa and other sources. Mr. Schreuder said the island would mean a new order to stretch reserves. "Gas tankers are now coming in existing harbors, and reasons of safety are away from civilized society."

The island would Dutch territorial waters international waters. Dutch could apply laws provided the island is within the Dutch side of the shelf. Other countries to be persuaded to waste and pollution in their direction. "We have to be found in island from becoming a shipping."

The chances of Dutch pioneering an area of technology and that the island built. The Dutch also other nations will be similar environments and they would what could be a new in building industries.

Focus on DSM

Looking in the mirror of Fortune's directory of the 300 leading industrial companies outside the USA, DSM is showing steady progress.

In 1972 DSM—whose principal operations are in the chemical field—ranked number 99, in the next year 84, whilst in the latest list, relating to 1974, DSM had advanced to 71.

Striking? Perhaps. But such leaps are not all that surprising for a company which is long

established producer of fertilizers and nylon on a large scale. And furthermore DSM holds an important position in the production or supply of, for example, hydrocarbons, plastics, rubber, energy and building materials.

During this evolution and diversification, DSM has become an internationally operating group of varied companies in Europe,

the USA and elsewhere in the world.

Total group sales, in the last 6 years (1970-1975), have increased from \$450 million to approximately \$3000 million and the number of employees, taking into account all companies in the group, now amounts to about 30 000.

All in all then, there's even more than meets the eye in DSM's position on the Fortune list.



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Cost-Cutting Is Principal Goal of KLM

AMSTERDAM (IHT). — The board at KLM headquarters, Schiphol airport, is to get out red before any merger. Belgium's Sabena and France's Lufthansa.

Dutch airline feels it is road to its target. It expects to incur only a "small loss" of 5-7%, following a previous year loss of 85.4 million. This had swollen losses for four years up to mid-1974 to 264 million guilders.

Three governments and airlines in 1975 asked McKinsey & Co., the international management consultants, to study benefits of cooperation. Report was in favor of cooperation as offering the chance for a joint improvement in results. It was not a recommendation, and the airline with its various options, gone to governments, trade unions and staff in the three countries. A decision is expected and a working group of civil servants will first report on the report.



An aerial view of Schiphol airport.

Five-Year Prediction

McKinsey found that results for next five years will improve for each company, but that will be the only one to be achieved during that period. Results of the three in-ent companies without any union were estimated as a 5 million guilders in 1980, with 185 million in 1974 two-thirds of this was by Sabena.

At present, all three lines are cutting costs but the report that such improvements in finance, central services and management would mean KLM would make a profit, which is breaking even and continuing to lose.

Cooperation could improve by 1980 from 31 to 69 million, and complete integration could make a 185-million difference by the end of the decade. Independent staff could be 650, or rise to 1,000 with complete integration.

cutbacks are one of the problems facing the airlines and airline boards. Early in Belgium, with its language employment situation. Another is plane-purchasing. A third is that of labour, with its free airport ion-IATA carrier, Lufthansa, greater international char-

acter of KLM is recognized in the report with the suggestion that intercontinental planes be maintained at Schiphol in the event of a merger.

KLM has traditionally operated long routes to the area of the former East Indies, to Australia and North America. It celebrated 50 years of flights to the Far East in the fall of 1974.

After last year's depressed results, KLM reports that traffic across the Atlantic is picking up, as is that to the Middle East and Far East. It operates a successful route to Japan over the North Pole.

Latest monthly figures, for February, show a 13-per-cent rise for passengers and freight, while for the 11 months of the 1975-76 financial year, passenger traffic on scheduled flights increased

3 per cent. Charter traffic fell off, but mail services, including the use of Schiphol as a kind of international post office for the forwarding of magazines from around the world, increased 10 per cent during the 11 months.

Another Airport

KLM's other concern is the proposal for a second Dutch airport, costing 5 billion guilders at today's prices. Sites suggested are either reclaimed land in the Zuider Zee or at Dinteloor, near Rotterdam. Cost weighs heavily against this project. Another argument against a second major airport is that revised traffic forecasts estimate that Schiphol, now handling 8 million passengers a year, will handle only 40 million by the 1990s, and not 90 million as had previously

been forecast. Reduction of aircraft noise would counter much of the environmentalists' case against an extension of Schiphol. The terminal there has been doubled, and KLM, like most passengers, remains attached to what is undoubtedly one of the world's most comfortable and decorative airports.

Explaining the motives for present cost-cutting, a senior KLM man stated, "We have a responsibility toward our 17,000 employees, to the economy in general, and particularly to Amsterdam. Amsterdam depends on KLM."

KLM provides half of Schiphol's business, although it is used by 50 other airlines and by 490 foreign companies as a store and distribution point. KLM sees little reason to change.

Mideast Sales' Buildup Helps Balance Trade

HAGUE (IHT). — Householders, port engineers and gear-farming businesses are responsible in the main for the highly successful sales of the Netherlands in the East, the drive which helped balance the overall export bill.

Middle East still occupies a very small position in the export picture. However, it jumped to \$2.463 billion last year, but the markets were won in a period of virtual Arab

of the countries most affected by the 1973 Arab oil embargo, the Netherlands launched a massive last spring to improve its trade posture. One was a visit by Prince Fahd of Saudi Arabia and a mission by 50 businessmen, headed by Economic Minister Lubbers.

May, Dutch Foreign Minister van der Stoep met with Arab leaders in Cairo, to sort out some misunderstandings and the meeting paved the way for technical cooperation.

Advised by Bank

the biggest successes have been in Saudi Arabia. There the economic-cum-diplomatic drive was helped by the fact that the Bank Nederland was advising the Saudi royal since the days of King Ibn

By the end of last year, the Middle East order

book of the Netherlands had been pushed well

over the \$2-billion mark... The Dutch can

say confidently that they have mended

their fences with the Arab world while

maintaining their ties with Israel. This

month, the Philips group was taken off the

Arab boycott list.

Boa Kallis Westminster Group NV at Ad Dammam, Saudi Arabia. The Dutch are also hoping for major housing and shipping orders in Iran.

Of course, most Dutch exports go to Common Market partners and the United States. Exports to the Middle East are still a long way from balancing the nation's oil bill.

Percentage Increases

But some of the percentage increases are big indeed—including a rise of 128 per cent in exports to Iraq last year, in which milk and other foodstuffs played a major part. An 88-per-cent rise

in sales to Iran was made up of agricultural machinery and produce in addition to industrial goods and houses.

Dutch agricultural exports to the Middle East are now running at an annual rate of close to \$300 million, divided between foodstuffs, dairy products and flour on the one hand and assistance in developing local agriculture on the other. This includes breeding cattle, seed potatoes, seeds of all kinds, farm machinery and buildings and know-how.

The export drive is coordinated by Dutch agricultural attaches and will be expanded by exhibitions throughout the area. Milk sales are strong and Dutch firms, backed by the Rabobank, are linking with Iranian investors to set up a major milk powder plant in Iran.

Tankers for Abu Dhabi helped those figures while Dutch exports rose 83 per cent to another oil cartel member, Nigeria, again on a mixture of agricultural and industrial goods. With the help of natural-gas sales, it meant that the Netherlands can forecast for this year a 6-billion-guilder balance-of-payments surplus.

The Dutch can say confidently that they have mended their fences with the Arab world while maintaining their ties with Israel. This month, the Philips group was taken off the Arab boycott list.

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Agriculture a Strong Point

The Land of Proud Farmers

THE HAGUE (IET).—In the eyes of most foreigners the Netherlands still has an image of a basically agricultural country and it is, of course, the exporter of cheese, flowers, lower bulbs in the world.

Photographs of bulb fields, pastoral scenes dominated by windmills, although characteristic, should not conceal the fact that agriculture is an efficient and developed industry in the Netherlands. Historically, the Dutch have always been highly efficient farmers and they must be among the best in the world.

Even the density of the population and the expense of land, which farmers have had no alternative in postwar years but to rely on intensive cultivation of main agricultural products, are about 25 per cent of the Dutch exports are agricultural, 6 per cent of the working population is employed on the Dutch agriculture has always been operated on the basis of a robust philosophy—namely, the home market is protected much, exports go by the

Pride of Farmers

There has been the attitude of successive administrations and it helped to make Dutch agriculture a highly competitive industry. This has been helped by the attitude of farmers themselves who pride themselves on independence and would not be too much government interference. One remarkable thing about agriculture is that the organizations of employers and employees do not confront each other as antagonists but, on the contrary, rate well inside the general of agriculture. Most agricultural businesses are mixed affairs, for instance, farming cattle breeding or having livestock.

A high level of agriculture is due to good farm education, strong organizations, with their associated cooperative groupings, a complete information service and well-developed research facilities (mainly combined with the agriculture college in Wageningen). Cultural education, information and scientific research are the most part financed by government. Even though the population has increased in range, the proportion of the population has steadily decreased in recent years.

At the end of the war some 18 per cent of the population were employed in agriculture and it is highly likely that the continuing increase in the number of farmers will eventually reach the level of 4 per cent. The process has, however, been slow, the time being because of the poor prospects for people leaving the land and the alternative employment in other industries.

Farming is the pride of Dutch agriculture. The cattle represents some 85 per cent of total income earned by agriculture. This is where an inten-

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sification has taken place in recent years. Dutch cows give the highest milk yields in the world—300 million gallons annually from the northern province of Friesland alone.

The stock of dairy cattle has increased from 1.7 million to 2.3 million head since 1965, or more than 30 per cent. On the other hand, the number of cattle farms fell by approximately 50,000 during the last 10 years, namely from 155,000 in 1965 to 95,000 early last year.

This is a decrease of 40 per cent. These two developments have resulted in a rise of the average number of dairy cows per cattle farm from 11 head in 1965 to 23 in 1974.

The milk is converted as follows: about 40 per cent into various kinds of cheese; about 20 per cent into milk for liquid consumption and products made of it, extra fat milk for use in coffee and into specialist products; 12 per cent into several condensed milk products; and 28 per cent into various kinds of milk powder of different fat content.

The federation of Dutch dairy cooperatives, which dominates this industry, has sought in recent years to find some outlet for dairy produce because the sale of milk for liquid consumption has been declining. To this end it has successfully urged the production of milk products like yogurt, buttermilk and custard, all of which are in great demand now.

While the consumption of fresh products remains stable, a federation official said cheese consumption continues to increase.

In 1960 the output of cheese was only 107,000 tons, this year it will be nearly four times as much—more than 418,000 tons. Nearly 80 per cent of Dutch cheese is exported, two fifths to West Germany.

Apart from being the largest cheese exporter in the world, the Netherlands is also the largest exporter of condensed milk. In 1960 the output of condensed milk amounted to 173,000 tons. At present it is more than three times as much, 535,000 tons.

Along with the Danes, the Dutch are the European Economic Community's best producers of pigs and bacon products and in this

sector, too, specialization has been highly refined. Thus some farmers confine themselves to breeding pigs and sell them after their first three months to a farmer who concentrates entirely on raising them from that point on.

For both this is a cheaper method than having one farmer follow the whole process from birth to slaughterhouse.

Pig farming has developed rapidly—indeed, it has almost been too successful. The slaughterhouses, who have made contracts with both producers and food processors, have a vested interest in stimulating production to the maximum and there will be an estimated 10-per-cent increase this year in the Dutch pig population.

Farming organizations are alarmed at this prospect because it could damage the market and they fear that the long-term effects of concentrating on quantity rather than quality could be harmful.

Pig farming is attractive to the smaller farmers, holding up to twenty acres, because farms of this size and under cannot afford to invest in the expensive mechanization of dairy farming which dairy food producers insist on.

Despite the expected increase in pig production many of these farms have been struck by an emergency this year—the widespread effect of Aujeszky disease which is as fatal to pigs as foot and mouth disease is to cattle. In the past two months over 140,000 pigs in the north Brabant region alone have had to be killed to prevent the epidemic spreading.

The farmers are learning a lesson from this, which is that the bigger the unit, the greater the risk of disease spreading. For this reason government agriculture advisers are now trying to discourage farmers from expanding too much.

These advisers also have another motive. They believe that the environment is better served by concentrating on only medium-sized farms. This is a preparation for a proposed land improvement law which is expected to take effect from 1978. Its purpose is to reconcile in one huge piece of legislation the often conflicting demands on scarce resources by farmers, industry and environmentalists.

With a per capita share of land of only a quarter of an acre the difficulties of preserving the Dutch "green room" (as they like to describe it) becomes more intense each year.

These have also affected horticulture—for which the Netherlands is perhaps best known internationally. Flower and vegetable growers were also worst hit by the energy crisis, and they are in a difficult financial position because of the high prices of oil and natural gas which increased a year ago by approximately 24 per cent.

This is a critical situation for the Netherlands as horticulture plays a significant part in the economy. Half the total acreage of horticultural glass in Europe is to be found here.

The immediate future for Dutch horticulture is just as grim, but this is the feature of an agricultural industry which otherwise flourishes.

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North Brabant (The Netherlands)

The green province: key to industry, learning and culture



In his prominent function, Mr. J.D. Van der Hart, Governor of the Province of North Brabant, strives to maintain a balanced economic, social and cultural sphere throughout the province. Deeply concerned with the well-being of the many people under his charge, he has recently established a central committee for socio-economic development to look into all aspects of the economic and social pattern in North Brabant. The strongly growing professional population is a positive establishment factor, a signal for the provincial government to create work vacancies for this group. The excellent establishment factors should be used to further strengthen the province's economic position, not only through industry, but through service-leading as well. Provincial government goes to great lengths to accomplish this in its efforts to advance the total well-being of the North Brabant population.

The Netherlands province of North Brabant is situated in the middle of the European Common Market, in the center of the Benelux, and in the heart of a triangle formed by Rotterdam, Antwerp and the Ruhr. Covering more than 510,000 hectares (1 hectare = 2.47 acres), North Brabant has been described as being Dutch through and through, yet with subtle differences from the other provinces. Scenically it certainly has much to offer in woods, streams, forests, moors, parks, and farmsteads with thatched roofs. But it is the people who give it its real atmosphere, for the inhabitants of North Brabant have that happiness, optimism and sincerity which result from a religious tradition, a clearly discernible expression which, together with a dynamic, cohesive society, has such a magnetizing effect on strangers.

North Brabant's population is steadily increasing. In 1950, 1,267,200 inhabitants were registered, while in 1976 the number stood at 1,960,300. The estimated figure for the year 2000 will hover around the 2,450,000 mark. The population is distributed quite evenly throughout the province, however, affording a wide range of services within reasonable distance of any one area. And further, Brabanters are industry-minded, a factor of great importance in the development of new opportunities. Another important aspect of the province is that it possesses a wealth of natural beauty and therefore offers opportunities for open-air recreation and other facilities for relaxation. That North Brabant has been designated the green province is hardly ambiguous, since the region is famous for its verdance.

The unstinting efforts which have gone into economic planning, city and industrial development, and the establishing of a better living climate, have led to a completely new structure which has totally changed the image of North Brabant. The agrarian character gone, the province today is typified by an attractive balance between modern construction and rural openness. Of the many advantages which the province offers, perhaps the most valuable is the opportunity to become part of a well adjusted, homogeneous community—a united society having a lasting social, cultural and economical impact.

Infrastructure and economy

Especially since the war, the province of North Brabant has undergone great changes, the tendency of which has been to improve the structural and economic position of this region to the greatest possible extent. To this purpose, particular care has been devoted to the expansion and harmonization of the infrastructure.

Partly as a result of these developments, the province can be classified as an ideal area for the establishing of industrial firms and service-rendering organizations. Important infrastructural works under government auspices have improved highways and waterways so that ready access to North Brabant and its ports of entry is available from all parts of the country.

Of all eleven provinces, North Brabant can lay claim to being the most industrialized and with a large variety of industry and service-

rendering organizations, from the large Philips concern (native to North Brabant) and its ancillary enterprises, to the fine-metal industry, the foodstuffs industry, machinery manufacturing, and the country's only fully integrated automobile plant. In addition, a great many multinational enterprises are established in North Brabant.

As the supply of labor in North Brabant is greater than in other parts of the country, the province is rich in possibilities for the establishment of new enterprises and multinationals which will be able to take advantage of this pool. Furthermore, the youth group is at the moment such that in a short time this category will be ready to greatly boost the labor market.

Formerly noted as an agricultural area, increasing redundancy in this sector has resulted, then, in a surge towards industrial reorganization, closely followed by the services sector, which is gaining in importance. In order to better understand the industrialization process, however, some thought should be given to the district's mental disposition. Inhabitants of North Brabant have always been noted for their willingness to work as well as for their capacity to learn. Friendly and easy-going, whatever they do, they do with energy and spirit. Therefore, when the trend to mechanization and industrialization first became evident some 20 years ago and programs for the restructuring of the economic and social life of the province were undertaken, vocational retraining was readily accepted.

The problem-free labor potential has always been, and still is, a great inducement in leading many Dutch and foreign firms to relocate in North Brabant. The region's intensive retraining program, a policy that was adopted more than 20 years ago—indicating astute foresight—has on the part of regional government—has been responsible for a simple transition from the old agricultural pattern to a new and modern economical structure.

North Brabant Institute of Economics and Technology in Tilburg is thoroughly experienced in giving assistance to firms wishing to become established in the province, advising of the preferred places to settle in as objective a manner as possible, taking into consideration the needs of each firm and each area, available labor, expected population growth, etc. The ETIN cooperates on the provincial level to further economic development of the region. Part of its task is to eliminate any obstacles which might hinder the establishment or expansion of industry. Since nearly all industrial sites are owned or controlled by the municipalities on a non-profit basis, good services are assured. Industrial sites available or under preparation in North Brabant, in 1975, shown in hectares, are given in the following table.

Region	Industrial sites available immediately	Available shortly in future	Available planning during 1961-74	Sold during 1961-74
West	797	836	299	1,152
Moerdijk	64	801	—	329
Central	96	93	39	344
Northeast	308	50	98	470
Southeast	168	74	198	446
Total North Brabant	1,369	1,053	634	2,428

Government incentives

The Netherlands Government, in its effort to attract new industry, grants financial incentives for the establishing or expansion of enterprises by aiding in ground, building and equipment costs, in particular by offering premiums of 25 per cent of the capital expenditure on fixed assets. These include the cost of land and of acquisition of buildings and machinery. For extension of industrial enterprises a premium may be given of 15 per cent of the new capital expenditure on fixed assets. These regulations apply to the cities of 's-Hertogenbosch, Tilburg and Helmond, and in some cases to Bergen op Zoom, Cuijk, Oss and Uden.

Housing, education and culture

In many fields throughout the length and breadth of North Brabant, assiduous activity is discernible on all sides. New housing has priority in each community, with education, recreation and culture, medical facilities, etc., following close behind. In 1974, over 23,800 new homes were completed, almost double that of 1963. Throughout the province during the 10-year period 1965-75, approx. 21,700 new homes were built yearly. Shopping facilities are ample and diversified (as of 1972, more than 1,600 new stores had opened in shopping centers alone). Each regional plan, whether existing or projected, makes allowances for complete medical centers, available to all. The province had a

total of 26 well equipped hospitals (8,900 beds as of 1973), and new facilities are in various phases of completion. The province is well provided with various institutes of education, the most important being the Technological University in Eindhoven, the University for Social Sciences in Tilburg (economy, psychology, sociology, law, theology), followed by a wide scale of technical and non-technical, junior and senior secondary schools, a Royal Military Academy, a College of Textile Technology, arts and crafts schools, a Brabant Conservatory, and miscellaneous trade schools. Those interested in the fine arts—music, painting, sculpture—will find North Brabant a promising crossroads of cultural sophistication, with modern museums, theaters and art galleries in all the larger cities of the province.

Recreation

Vast expanses are given to recreation, a surface of 482 m2 being allocated per head of population.

A profuse variety of recreational facilities are spread throughout the whole province, many of national, and even international, importance such as "de Efteling," Eurostrand, "de Beekse Bergen" and the "Efteling," an interesting and educational scientific and technical exposition. There is also marked interest in North Brabant for water sports and water tourism, and excellent yacht harbors are found all over the province or are under construction. Extreme care has been taken to preserve the region's natural, verdant beauty. The national park "De Oostvaardersplassen" and several other natural reserves totaling more than 65,620 hectares give to North Brabant an emerald-colored glow, dispersed here and there with lakes and waterways of sparkling effervescence. These beautiful natural reservations are known for their beaches, dunes, extensive heather fields and teeming bird and animal wildlife.

Municipal expansion

The cities and towns of North Brabant are totally different in character from the rest of the country. Small communities tend to stay small while larger cities have everything one associates with them, but whether large or small, all pulse with undiminished vigor. Maintaining an even ratio between industrial development and service-rendering organizations—one being a logical and natural effect of the other—has always been achieved and is consequent of a responsible expansion policy.

Capital city of North Brabant is 's-Hertogenbosch, comfortably situated within easy reach of major Dutch cities and the neighboring industrial centers of Germany and France. Formerly a powerful fortress, 's-Hertogenbosch has, like most Dutch cities, seen its share of war. Its center still reflects the medieval character of bygone centuries. With 86,000 inhabitants, as of 1976, the city is the hub of a social and economic agglomeration of 141,000, and a surrounding region of some 216,000.

Always a city of commerce with good road, rail and water connections, 's-Hertogenbosch after 1945 made great industrial strides, with many foreign enterprises becoming established here, of major significance for the region's structural pattern. Common with the rest of North Brabant, 's-Hertogenbosch has a thriving social, cultural and economical pattern, with a wide variety of industrial and service-rendering enterprises.

Eindhoven, equally important economically, is modern, bustling, a city that knows where it's going, a city sparkling with energy. Energy not only generated from its home grown Philips' industry, but from its citizens going about their daily activities in their inimitable, stimulating manner. Central to Belgium, Germany and France, and maintaining daily flights to Amsterdam, Hamburg, London and Brussels, Eindhoven is destined to become Holland's second population area in density after the "Randstad." The city had a 1976 population of nearly 192,600, while the agglomeration totaled 352,000. For many years now, Eindhoven has been engaged in continuous activity to adapt the quality of its living style to its social, industrial, technical and commercial levels.

New office complexes, shopping centers, a second theater, a modern city hall, plus many secondary projects have been realized already. Eindhoven is a surprising combination of city and country, finding time from building and working to enjoy its many museums, galleries and concerts, and the beautiful natural reservations, woods and parks which enclose the city on all sides, displaying hundreds of variations of green.

The above might also be said of nearby Helmond. Gaining substance with each passing century, Helmond today is a thriving center of 60,000 (1976) with a modern management administration leading it along responsible, rational lines. Tilburg as well has been subjected to a program of renovation and development.

Favorably located in the center of the province, Tilburg (1976 pop. 152,000) is no more than 44 miles distant from Europe's most important seaports, with good arterial roads linking up with all Dutch cities and with the industrial area of Western Germany and that of northern France.

Ample acreage is available for immediate possession for the establishing of industrial operations and, since long-range forecasts show that

population increases will be commensurate with expected industrial output, an adequate work force is assured.

Another striking example is Breda (1976 pop. 118,000), with the neighboring community of Oosterhout (pop. 48,000). Encircled by a shady, wooded landscape, Breda today is a very up-to-date city with ideal living conditions, sheltering the most densely populated and industrial area of Holland. The city's growth has been directed along structural lines in a manner showing an acute sense of responsibility. Through use of good physical planning, Breda's center reflects an almost perfect balance, with excellent shopping facilities, and the surrounding districts enjoy a close harmony. Enlarging the Mark and Wilhelmina Canals has given both Breda and Oosterhout access to shipping up to 2,000 tons, and has had wide ramifications in further developments. With an area population expected to reach anywhere between 63,000-75,000 by 2000, new industry has ample potential. Through plans such as this, industry is offering a new future, with a labor market willing and able to tackle new chores. As one of the province's growth centers, the development of Breda has recently been stimulated through government support including extra financial aid.

Other cities also figure conclusively. Bergen op Zoom, for instance, a residential and industrial city of 4,000 (1976). It has a natural port, prominent in the Eurodelta web and is excellently connected to the Brabant hinterland, the ports of Antwerp and Rotterdam, and the Delta works. With an industrial pattern based for many years on metals supplemented by light industry, Bergen op Zoom forms a concept of a nucleus city in the throes of expansion. Roosendaal, an important railway junction, has developed since the war to an industrial city of 52,000 (1976) inhabitants. This city has an exciting industrial climate, no longer deterred by initial hesitations. It is set off by excellent management and gains significance through the many national and international firms that have become established here.

The favorable service package Roosendaal offers is responsible for this, as is its contemporary structural pattern. Available industrial sites some 210 hectares as of 1975, are situated equidistant between Rotterdam and Antwerp, in the heart of the Common Market.

Oss, a significant residential and manufacturing city in the northeast of the province with almost 46,000 inhabitants and approx. 12,000 industrial labor situations, has, since the war, developed into the second city in the province's northeast section, with a highly attractive social and welfare climate. The industrial structure rests mainly on the foodstuffs, chemical and metal industries. The city's industrial sites are accessible through the Maas River for inland shipping to 2,000 tons.

When considering the Moerdijk Industrial Terrain lying along a deepwater channel and adjoining Europort, one clearly realizes how a fluid cooperation of diverse agencies can lead to a homogeneous, workable plan, beneficial to industry and community alike, a plan which assures a pleasant, profitable future. Comprising 1,350 hectares for strictly industrial use, a 600-hectare green zone, 270 hectares water and an additional 350 hectares for infrastructural purposes, this new industrial area in the shadow of Rotterdam signifies changes of great social and economical importance not only for the immediate area, but for the whole of Brabant.

A new profile

North Brabant, in spite of the rapid industrialization which has taken place since 1945, has been able to maintain a good, pleasant manner of living, with the great natural beauty of the province remaining unscathed. Both within and beyond the sphere of the economical and social climate, North Brabant is marked by cooperation rather than by contradiction. In this age of technical and environmental advancement, North Brabant is an effective, energetic force economically, socially and culturally, spreading out new impulses not only on the surface of water.

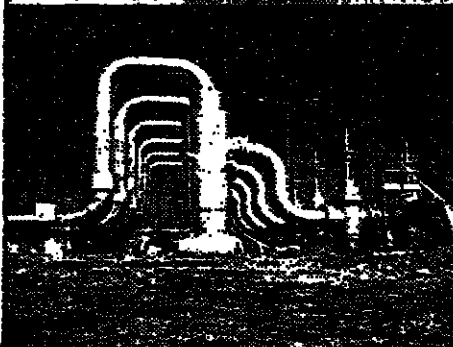
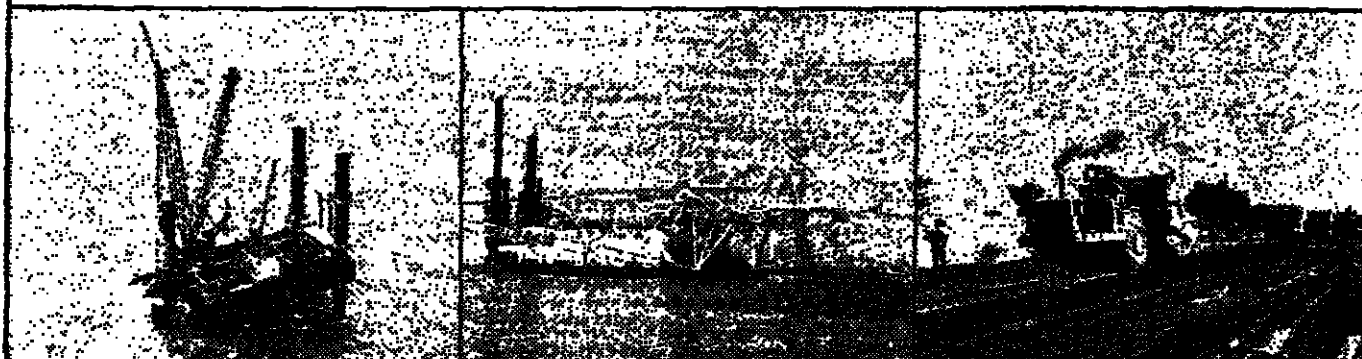
A wide differentiation of products and services, flourishing centers of culture and recreation, and an attractive social pattern have provided North Brabant with a new profile, with an economy and society on the move, an area of mind-boggling growth. Serious and adept planning offers opportunities for the imaginative but most consultant, manufacturer, contractor or exporter, to help open up and mutually rewarding horizons of economic coefficiency.

Further information may be obtained from:

Provincial Government of North Brabant
70 Guido Gezellelaan, 's-Hertogenbosch - telex 30245
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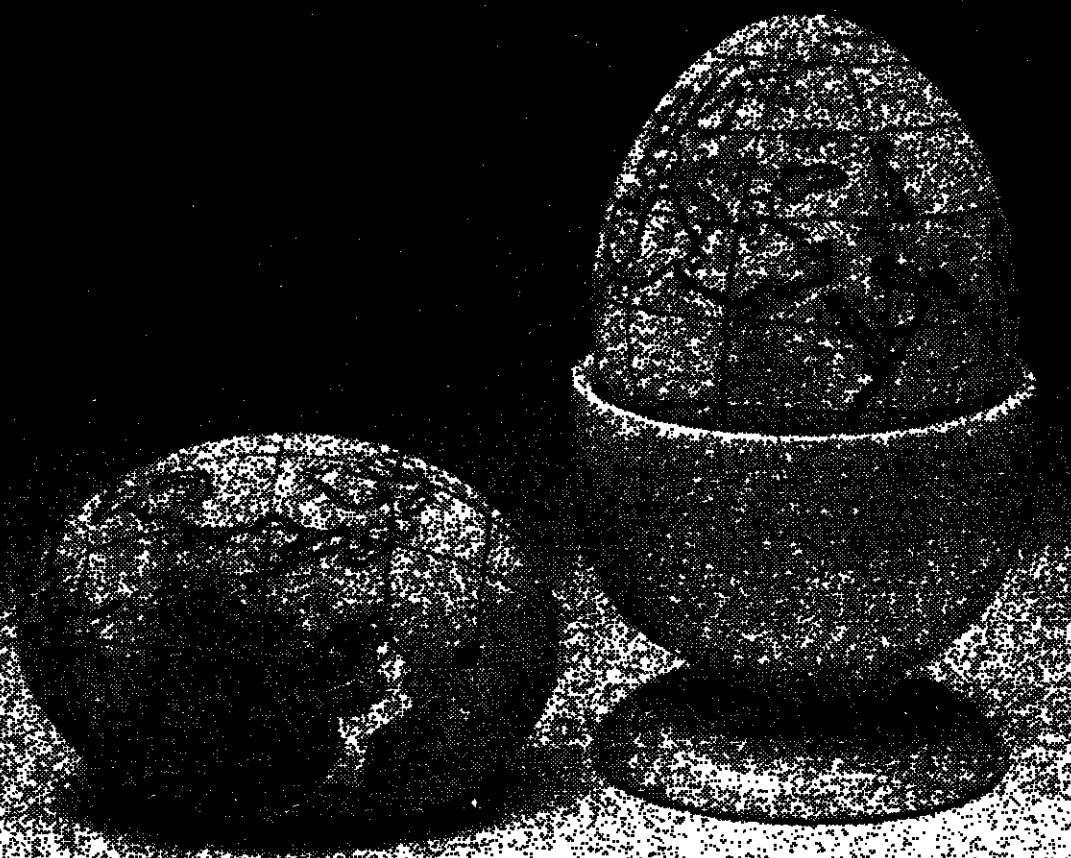
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(IHT)—Europe's the VFW-614, once to prove it, to the Continental air transport enters service re-based French Touraine Air

Fokker now calls its planes European...

For the F-28, Shorts, of Belfast, makes the

wings. Rolls Royce supplies the engines.

West Germany's MBB makes the center fuselage,

while the Dutch handle the cockpit and

final assembly at Schiphol.

It has signed a "spare parts in 24 hours" agreement with Buller Aviation, a large maintenance company, and has opened a Fokker VFW International sales office in Arlington, Va., covering the United States, Canada and Mexico. Both jets have Rolls Royce-made engines and are low on noise, an essential factor in the F-28's spy engines have mufflers while the new Mk 555/15H engine will make the plane quieter still.

A successful aircraft manufacturer needs more than 16 sales of one plane and 110 of another. The "meal ticket" of the Fokker plants in the Netherlands remains the remarkable F-27, the rugged turboprop airliner popular in the Third World and other countries with difficult terrain.

About 650 F-27s have been sold to 139 airlines in 54 countries. After nearly 20 years of uninterrupted production, the Amsterdam assembly flow was stepped up in 1974 to keep pace with continuing worldwide demand. Twenty-four are now coming out of the Schiphol plant each year.

The F-27 operates over short and medium routes and during its 10 million flight-hours it has played an important role in establishing domestic air transport networks in many countries. The new stretched version carries 56 passengers and the plane can be adapted to practically any role (the latest is a new maritime version).

water conditions in Iceland is different from that used by Aramco in Saudi Arabia. "We are loaded with work," a Fokker official said. In the design office, work is under way on improving the F-28 for its onslaught on the U.S. market—better engine performance, newly designed wing stretched fuselage taking up to 110 passengers and lower noise.

Firm's Structure

The Dutch-West German link is a complicated one from the point of view of company structure for it grew out of the Fokker, Focke-Wulf, Weserflug and Heinkel firms.

Fokker itself dates back to 1919 and the founding of the Netherlands Aircraft Manufacturing Co. Fokker by Anthony Fokker, who had won fame as a plane builder during World War I. The Fokker plant was destroyed during World War II and postwar fortunes were based on the F-27. Licensed production of military aircraft such as the Meteor, the Hunter and the Starfighter gained Fokker international contacts. (For example, Fokker makes center wing sections for Bréguet's Atlantic maritime patrol aircraft and Bréguet makes part of the center fuselage of the F-27.)

Fokker's main cooperation had been with West Germany's Vereinigte Flugtechnische Werke, of Bremen, on the F-104G program and the 1968 partnership was a logical outcome.

N. V. Koninklijke Nederlandse Vliegtuigenfabriek Fokker and VFW-Verwaltungsgesellschaft are now the holding companies of Zentralgesellschaft VFW-Fokker based in Düsseldorf, where the joint board meets. All marketing is carried out by Fokker-VFW International in Schiphol.

The central organization, along with France's Dassault-Breguet company, has an interest in Belgium's Sabca aerospace firm.

Fokker now calls its planes European rather than Dutch-German and points to wide cooperation on the F-28. Shorts, of Belfast, makes the wings, Rolls Royce supplies the engines, West Germany's MBB makes the center fuselage, while the Dutch handle the cockpit and final assembly at Schiphol.

The partnership is working well and a small profit, in the region of 5.5 million deutsche marks, was registered in 1974 and last year.

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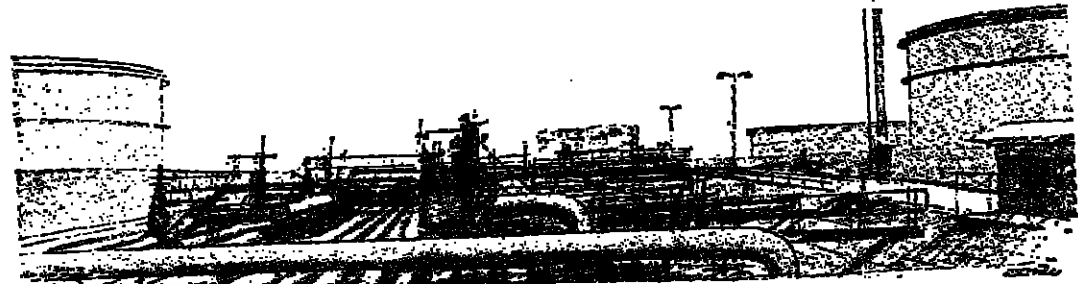
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	1975 Results	
	1975	1974
Net earnings	Fl. 39.14 m.	Fl. 34.85 m.
Net earnings (per Fl. 20 share)	Fl. 10.28	Fl. 9.16
Dividend (per Fl. 20 share)	Fl. 4.00	Fl. 3.56
Scrap issue	4%	4%

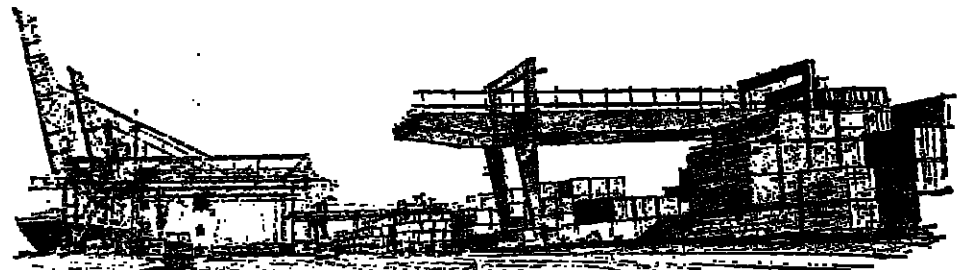
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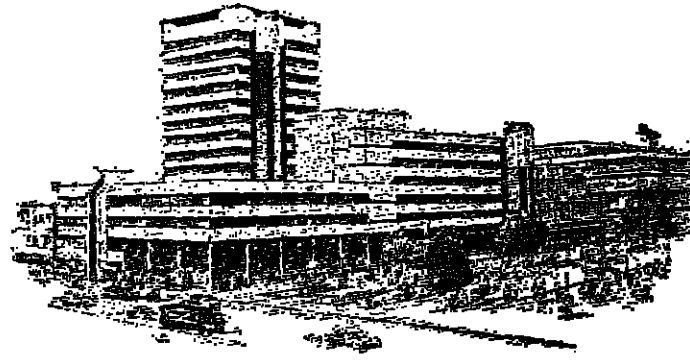
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Consolidated balance sheet, combined with Ned. Middenstands Spaarbank (NMS) - Savingsbank

Assets	December 31 1975 Dutch guilders	December 31 1974 Dutch guilders	Liabilities	December 31 1975 Dutch guilders	December 31 1974 Dutch guilders
Cash, etc.	4,552,948,000	2,893,837,000	Capital and reserves	436,454,000	356,866,000
Treasury bills, etc.	2,233,844,000	1,748,720,000	Subordinated loans	168,493,000	127,365,000
Investments	802,906,000	772,146,000	Liabe capital NMB	604,947,000	484,351,000
Loans and discounts, etc.	9,587,183,000	7,700,202,000	Capital and reserve NMS	24,903,000	21,273,000
Real property	433,236,000	415,875,000	Debtenture loans and notes	170,000,000	120,000,000
			Borrowings	198,144,000	205,198,000
			Deposits, savings, etc.	16,613,905,000	12,699,858,000
	17,809,899,000	13,530,680,000		17,608,889,000	13,530,680,000

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7030-617



The Small Nation's Multinational Giant

EINDHOVEN (DIT)—Last year's world recession hit hard at the giant Dutch multinational such as Philips' Gloeilampenfabriek, where profits dived from 734 million florins to 384 million, but the signs now are that the company's operations in 84 countries will pick up this year. Philips executives expect a "slight" recovery in profits in 1976. The prediction was echoed by Akzo, the Dutch chemical group, which took the heaviest beating.

In this company city caution remains the watchword after the buffeting of last year, when a whole range of factors, including higher costs, increased competition, price-control measures in several countries, under-utilization of capacity and computer losses bore out Philips' earlier warning that 1975 would be a difficult year.

The company's situation began to change for the better in the last quarter of last year, and this trend has been continued this year with sales on target. In addition, overly high stock levels are being reduced, as is the world work force, now trimmed from 411,800 to 397,000.

Members of the management board traveled recently to European capitals to present their forecasts for this year, and the picture they gave was brighter. The volume of sales is expected to rise 7 per cent compared with last year's rise of 2 per cent, and executives ticked off a number of encouraging factors.

In a company whose consumer-product sales amounted to almost half of total sales of 27 billion florins, with more than half of this contributed by the video-audio sector, there are great hopes that the Montreal Olympics will boost buying in the important color television market.

A Brighter Picture

Growth was zero last year, but the expectation is for a 13-per cent increase worldwide during the year. The company does not think the Olympics will match the boom in color TV created by the 1974 world soccer championship, but the rise in purchases in the United States will be 23 per cent, according to estimates.

The games plus the replace-



Hendrik van Riemsdijk, President of Philips.

ment factor should raise the U.S. color TV total from its present depressed figure of 6.5 million sets—17 per cent down on the 1974 figure and well below that of 9.3 million sets in 1972—to some 8 million. The West European "park" now close to 7 million, will probably rise later, given the average ten-year life of sets.

Color-TV Markets

The fortunes of the Eindhoven multinational, however, ride not only on sport. Reduction in value-added-tax rates in Britain will help sales. New markets for color TV are strong in Italy and Spain and are being developed in Australia, Brazil, New Zealand and South Africa. Magnavox, one of Philips' two major acquisitions in the United States, is showing a profit, and it is hoped profits will be realized by the end of the year by Signetics Corp. of California, a specialist in integrated circuits acquired last year by U.S. Philips Trust. The whole professional-equipment side of the company, which showed strength last year, is confidently expected to continue its improvement.

The drain caused by the ill-fated Unidata computer link with France's CIT and West Germany's Siemens has ended with that consortium's breakup following adoption of a new French government computer policy, and Philips will no longer be involved in general-purpose medium and

large computers. The loss last year was 150 million florins; for Philips and brought to a billion florins the total thrown away in this division.

A company which sells light bulbs, TV sets, record players, shavers, coffee makers, sophisticated telecommunications and defense, scientific and medical systems obviously relies heavily on research, but investment in it will remain the same this year, in line with a policy of caution. The company is also disposing its half-million florins worth of U.S. acquisitions.

There is an ace up its sleeve, however. Over the horizon next year will come the U.S. launching of the Philips video disc, which when played on a special turntable will provide personal-choice color TV as well as a whole range of information-storage possibilities. Philips has an acknowledged world lead in this technology, and if the price of the player can be kept low enough, then the video disc could transform the Dutch company's world sales.

For the moment, overall production of the company's main lines will not increase as much as sales. The company states, "The total number of employees will therefore have to be further reduced in 1976, which we shall endeavor to achieve by not fully replacing employees who leave our service. In some countries and sectors we shall continue, by

means of temporary short working, to bring production line with sales possibilities. The course of the year, however, short-time working could be fully diminished." This cutback affected 70,000 workers in European plants last year.

World Ownership

In the course of their executives gave some insight into the worldwide nature of company. Dutch ownership shares slipped slightly last from 55 per cent to 54 per cent. Eighteen per cent of shares now held in Switzerland 10 per cent in West Germany (an increase from 7 per cent), 7 per cent in France, 5 per cent in the United States, 5 per cent in Belgium, Luxembourg and Austria and 1 per cent in Britain.

They also stated that sales were higher in the United States but that employees there work 2,000 hours a year compared with 1,500 hours in Holland, and the absenteeism was 7.3 per cent in the Netherlands—below the 8 per cent Dutch average—5 per cent in the United Kingdom and mere 2 per cent in the United States.

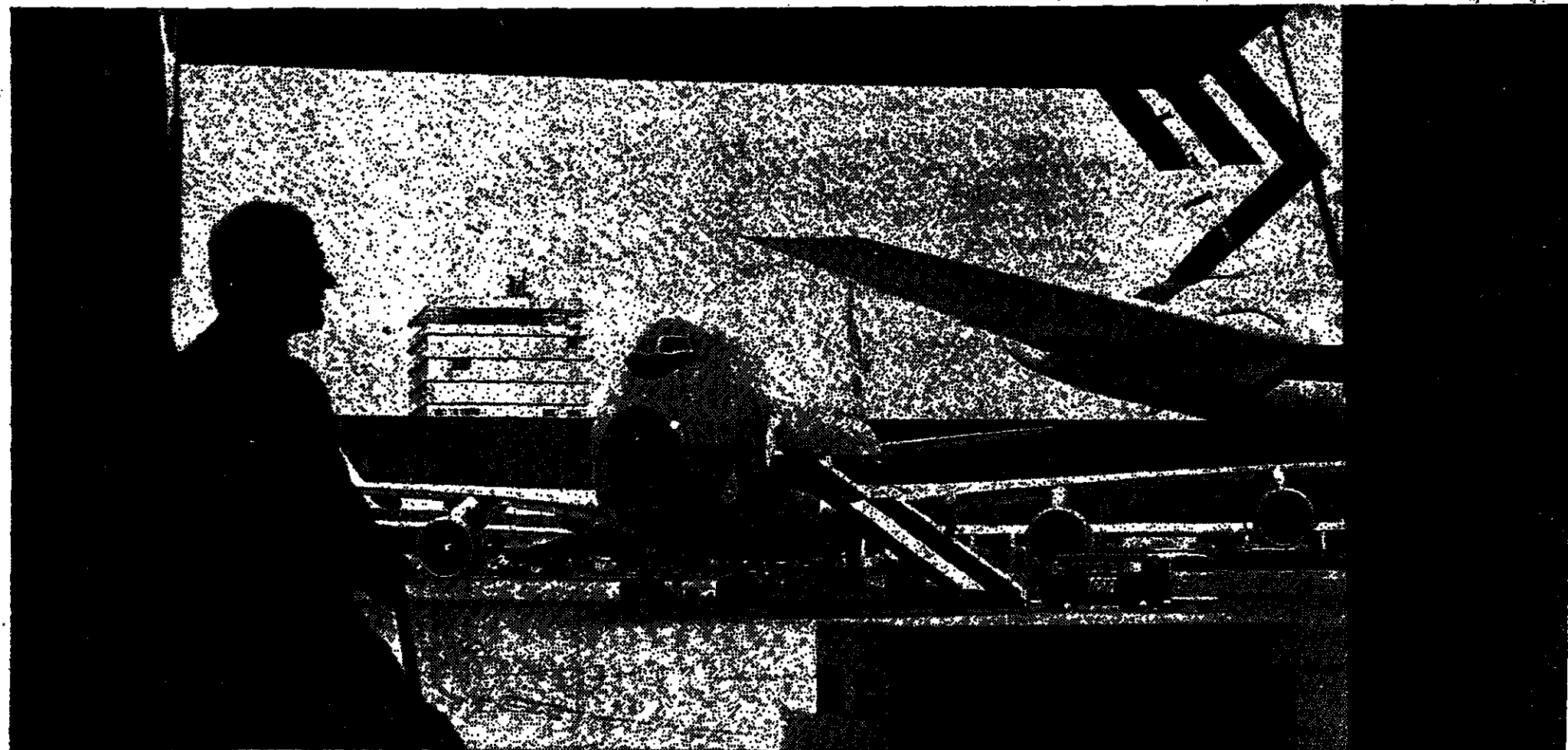
Although the Netherlands provides only 11 per cent of turnover, the company, along with other major Dutch firms, pressuring the government policy changes leading to the profitability. Philips' president Hendrik van Riemsdijk, still in an open letter to the government signed by eight other company heads:

"If we do not succeed in achieving a long-term improvement corporate earnings, in creating new export opportunities and a result, in effectively combating structural unemployment, the sequences will be grave."

Philips and the others went to suggest major cuts in tax, social-security contributions, the cost of national and government services. They urged a radical improvement the business climate "by means a constructive approach to Dutch business community and avoiding policies and measures which might sap confidence home and abroad in the prospect offered by the Netherlands," by means of greater consultation among government, employers and employees.

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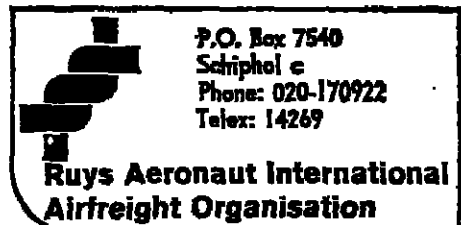
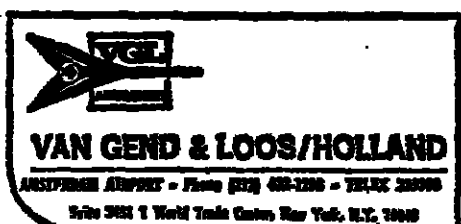
extent of its direct scheduled air links—with 150 cities in 80 countries.

Add to that the many specialist air-freight chartering firms, forwarding agents, international road transport groups and warehousing companies, which offer services at the airport ranging from repacking to door-to-door deliveries.

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مكازم السفر



Rotterdam Dutch Are Models of Efficiency in Running a City and Port

By Alan Tillier

ROTTERDAM (IHT).—Rotterdam has proved itself to be probably the most dynamic city in Europe, and confidence in the future is virtually a trademark of the efficient city government and the entrepreneurs who direct the activities of the great port.

Rotterdam—the oil port for the Netherlands, the Ruhr and all of northwestern Europe—has shaken off the effects of the oil embargo of two years ago and the drop in demand for refined oil. It remains the busiest seaport in the world, and it is attracting new industries to its 28-mile-long Europort, which extends from the city to the North Sea.

The city may ask the Dutch government for money for development, but not because Rotterdam is anywhere near bankrupt. A senior port official became indignant at the mere suggestion, stating: "We've got all the money we want."

But at the city hall, Alderman Henk van den Pols, who is in charge of the port's day-to-day affairs and its economic development, took a more moderate tone in explaining: "Port infrastructure elsewhere in Europe is paid by governments, so there is no reason why our government should not do the same. Dunkirk, Le Havre, Saint-Nazaire, the West German, Belgian and British ports—they are all getting state aid of some sort."

Self-Financing

"Up to now, we have been self-financing, operating as Holland's fifth major international concern. We have put 3 billion guilders into development and the profit for the local budget has been nil. Corporate taxes of port users go to the government. In all, Rotterdam earns 12 to 14 per cent of the national income while only 7 to 8 per cent is spent here. Our annual investment rate is some 150 to 200 million guilders and it is no longer possible to do it all alone."

There is tough talk now between Rotterdam and the national purse-keepers in The Hague. The city wants some assistance on the \$37-million cost of deepening the entrance to the port, but it wants a free hand in the realignment of charges.

The cost of deepening the



A forest of chimneys at Rotterdam's Shell refinery.

channel from 68 to 73 feet four years ago was recuperated by a surcharge on tankers. "We still want freedom to recuperate costs our way, probably through another surcharge," a port official said. "The government may say, however, that they want charges raised across the board."

Rotterdamers naturally think their way is the best, and they point to statistics as proof. The port handled 279 million tons last year, 4.5 per cent below the figure for 1974. Other ports lost 10 to 20 per cent of their volume. About 134 million tons was in oil brought here for the five major refineries processing 66 million tons of crude a year.

Pipelines carrying crude, liquid semi-finished products and in-

dustrial gases reach out to Amsterdam, Antwerp and deep into the heart of West Germany. An oil terminal is being built at Maasvlakte at the mouth of the Rhine, a new area reclaimed beyond the original coastline. Sixteen huge oil storage tanks have already been built. "The new terminal shows the confidence in Rotterdam by companies such as Esso, Shell, Mobil, Total and Pakhoed," Alderman van den Pols said.

The port also handles vast amounts of grain and ores and possesses Europe's biggest container port.

One cloud concerns the size of tankers of the future. The channel to the Europort is now

68 feet deep and the city wants to go to 73 feet for tankers in the 300,000 to 350,000-ton class. Above that, trade will go elsewhere—to Bantry Bay in Ireland or Le Havre. Rotterdam is not worried about being put out of business. The Irish do not have the refining capacity while the French do not have the pipelines and other infrastructure needed by a major oil port.

The city government here wants to discuss the size of tankers with the oil companies. It does not believe in an era of half-million-ton tankers, although a couple do exist. If bigger tankers are built, Rotterdam would like them to have restricted draft.

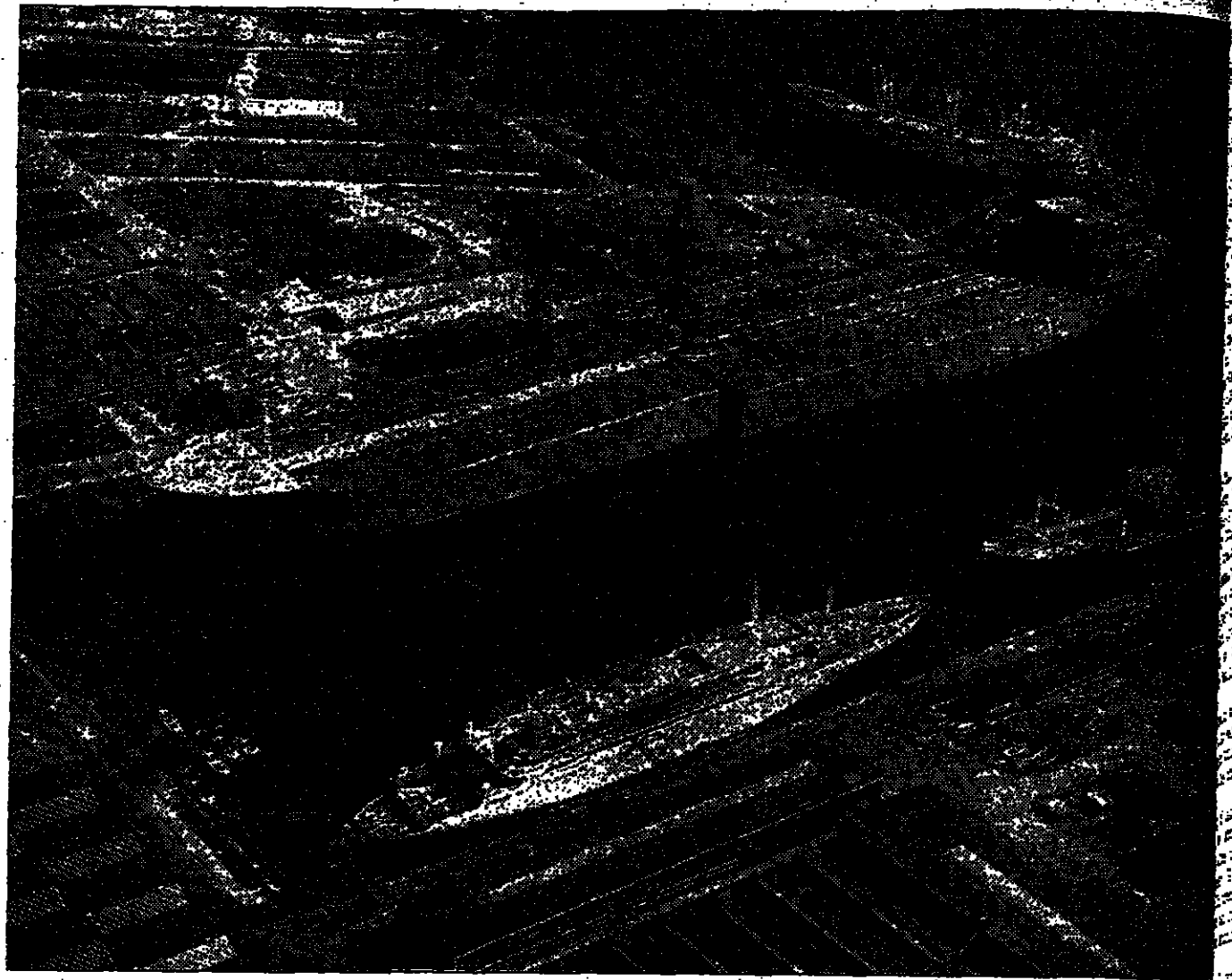
Meanwhile, the configuration of the port has been changing. Rotterdam, the business center, is now paying more attention to the quality of life. The port is moving down the river toward the sea and there is a plan for the world's first offshore industrial island, 10 kilometers wide and five long, situated 30 miles off the Hook of Holland. The industrial drift westward has created the opportunity to revive the city center and bring dwellings back to the waterfront.

Postwar construction had centered on cross-city highways that are 6 to 10 lanes wide. Fine office blocks and stores were built downtown, but few houses. The industrial boom raised pollution and people moved out from the city by the thousands. Renovation of the city center became not only an environmental but an economic necessity, for state grants depend on the size of the population.

Pilot Areas

Two sites on the south bank have been chosen as pilot areas. At one, 600 to 700 houses are being built. A new park is being laid out across from the city's principal park while the main Coolingsdijk artery through the center of the city is being narrowed by twin lines of trees. The policy is to recapture some of the prewar life of the city center as it existed before the large-scale destruction by the Luftwaffe. About 100,000 people lived in the heart of the city then and café life resembled parts of today's Amsterdam.

Flasman at the city hall wants to put more traffic underground,



Shipping and shipbuilding in Rotterdam.

opening up squares for pedestrian use only—like the Lijnbaan shopping area. Two thousand houses would bring 5,000 Rotterdamers back into the city. Owners of old property in the center are being offered 120 per cent of market value by the municipality, which will modernize interiors after acquiring the holdings.

Under this program for beautifying Rotterdam, citizens are being given the opportunity of buying a tree for \$10 and having it planted.

One of the politicians running Rotterdam commented half seriously: "We need to maintain business activity to pay for all these trees."

This means diversification. A major steel project is under discussion with the government. Unilever is going ahead with a soybean extraction plant. A West German consortium is seeking final approval for a plant for processing different ores into pellets. And the city has taken the first step toward a world trade

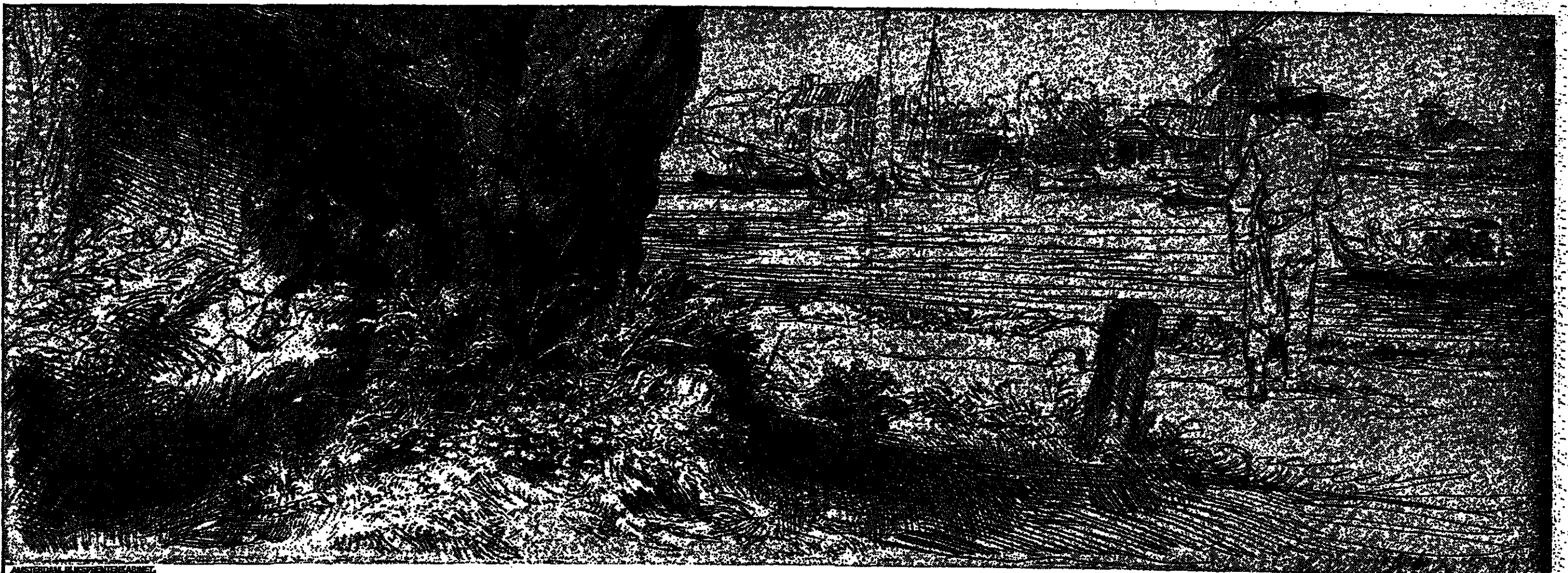
center by deciding to streamline information services for port users. The big edifice for the center will come later.

Forward thinking also envisions a new container port facilities for importing liquefied gas when Dutch reserves run down, a switch in local shipyards from supertankers to liquefied-natural-gas tankers.

Rotterdam has the skilled manpower to effect these changes. No one was laid off during the recession, and labor relations are

good. There have been strikes since the war, but they are making an average of \$11,000 a year.

A new radar system developed for the port. It will resemble a control tower with a computer plotting the tens of thousands and hundreds of barges passing through Rotterdam. Rotterdam cannot see the future with such accuracy as it is going to have a very



Rembrandt country is Rabobank country.

This etching of Rembrandt van Rijn (1606-1669) is typical of one of the aspects of the artist's life: Rembrandt never travelled farther than 60 miles from Amsterdam, and yet he created art with a worldwide appeal. Along the banks of the Amstel River, he sketched the tiny hamlets and sturdy windmills that still dot Holland's flat countryside.

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Acceleration—Boom Speed—Possible

Surge in U.S. Money Supply Is Affecting Interest Rates

the 1990s, the number of people in the United States who are 65 years of age or older is projected to increase from 20 million to 35 million, and the number of people 75 years of age or older is projected to increase from 10 million to 15 million (U.S. Census Bureau, 1996). The number of people 85 years of age or older is projected to increase from 2 million to 4 million (U.S. Census Bureau, 1996). The number of people 90 years of age or older is projected to increase from 500,000 to 1 million (U.S. Census Bureau, 1996). The number of people 95 years of age or older is projected to increase from 100,000 to 200,000 (U.S. Census Bureau, 1996). The number of people 100 years of age or older is projected to increase from 10,000 to 20,000 (U.S. Census Bureau, 1996).

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Chrg
NY 5.50e	48	44	43	42 1/2	
aco Inc 8	12	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	1/2
Inc 3	22	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	3/4

	Sales in	Not	Sales in	Not
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[illegible]

economy might be about to spring to life. If they all do, and if the fast-moving consumer-spending component does not simultaneously cool off, the condition

swing in trading volume. Turnover declined when prices fell. Volume was 100 million shares. This compared with a high of 150 million in the previous week, when the Goetz trading period.

Meanwhile, posted their highest
from Ashland Oil and Borg Warner
Santa Fe International.
for the stock market was the

recovery that has prevented the economy from generating even greater steam so far.

Normally, economists point out, inventory rebuilding begins to ap-

Bond prices rose early last week—Trinle-A utilities, for example,

Bond prices rose early last week—Treasury bills, for example, traded at their highest prices and lowest yields in two years—and then declined late in the week on fears that the Federal Reserve Board might tighten credit conditions. These fears—thought to be premature by some seasoned market analysts—followed sharp increases in the latest money-supply figures.

pear within one to five months after the general economy starts to turn upward from recession, but this time more than nine months passed before there was any sign of any upward swing.

any sign of any upward swing in that key indicator. The business world, which had been burned so badly by the economic contraction from late in 1973 until

(Continued on Page 25, Col. 6)

	Sales in 100's High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
VelcroInd .60	295	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
VeloBind Inc	42	2	1 3/4	2 +

VentronCo .A	12	27 1/2	21	27 1/2 + 1/4
Victory Mkts .05e	25	3 3/4	3 3/4	3 3/4 - 1/4
Viking Ind	27	17	16 1/2	17
Vipont Chem	19	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
Virco Mfg .05e	52	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2 + 1/4
Va Intl	25	14	13 1/2	13 1/2 - 1/4
Visual Science s	75	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2 + 1/4
Vulcan Ind	15	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2 - 1/4

VolumeShoe .40	523	16 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2 + 1 1/2
Volunteer Cap	724	39 1/2	28	28 - 1 1/2
Vol Info Sci	42	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
WD 40 Co .80a	27	17 1/2	7 1/2	17 1/2 + 1 1/2
WadsworthPub .20	5	9	8 1/2	9 + 1 1/2
Waldbaum s	12	1	10 1/2	10 1/2 + 1 1/2
Wals Ind .28	69	8 1/2	7 1/2	8 1/2 + 1 1/2

Wells Fargo	49	54%	71%	81%	+ 1/2
WallerRly Inv	40	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	+ 1/4
Wangco Inc	269	20%	19 1/2	20	+ 3/8
Warner El 70	41	13 1/4	12 1/2	13 1/4	+ 3/4
Washington Grp	2	6	6	6	
Washgtn Homes	1	4	4	4	
WashNatGs 1.6	8	72 1/2	12	72	+ 1/8
WausauPaper .60	20	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	

Waverly Pres.	.80	14	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	
Waxman Ind.	.35		4 1/4	4	4	1/2
Weatherford Int.		25	1 1/2	10	10 1/2	1/2
Web Co.	.80	15	16	15 1/2	16	
Web Resrcs.		15	6 1/2	6	6	
Wehr Corp.	.60	9	14	13 1/2	14	1/2
Weight Watch	.32	56	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	1/2
Weingart Mgt.	.60	15	8 1/2	8	8	1/2

Welch Inc	259	6 1/2	5%	6 1/2 + 7/8
Weisbach Corp	84	3 3/4	3	3 3/4 + 1/2
West Co. Inc	75	10 1/4	9 1/2	10 1/4 + 1/4
Westcoast Pet Lt	109	9 1/2	5 1/2	9 1/2 + 1/2
West Digital	85	3	2 1/2	3 + 1/2
WestGear	64	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
WmKyGa	1.32	6	1 1/2	13 1/2 + 1/2
WmMarBj	6	10 1/2	1 1/2	10 1/2 + 1/2

WinnMar	400	35	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
WinnMar Inv		7	14	14 1/2	14 1/2
WinnMar Res		18	11 1/2	7 1/2	14 1/2
WestMed Coal	120	757	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
WaterAinc	.60b	393	16 1/2	15 1/2	16 1/2
White Shield		43	2	1 1/2	7 1/2
Whitehal Cem		39	19	17	19 + 2
WinnAirAlsk	.10e	205	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2

Wilco J Sns	.72	13	16%	16%	16%
Wilamete	.80b	203	31%	30%	31 + %
Wilson HJ		138	14%	19%	14% + %
Wincorp	.30	34	6%	6	6% - %
Wins Stores	.60	79	24	23%	23%
Winter Jack	1.02	467	16%	16%	15% + 2%
Winter Park TI	.40	16	8%	7%	8% + %
Wis Central	.80	1	10%	10%	10% + %

WiserOil 4.75e	12	75	71	75 ^{1/2} +4 ^{1/2}
Wlx Corp .28b	95	105e	105e	10 ^{1/2} +1 ^{1/2}
WolohanLum .10	34	81 ^{1/2}	81 ^{1/2}	81 ^{1/2}
WodwLoth 1.40a	71	23	27 ^{1/2}	27 ^{1/2} - ^{1/2}
Worthington Ind	29	18 ^{1/2}	18 ^{1/2}	18 ^{1/2} +2
WrightWE .30	47	43 ^{1/2}	42 ^{1/2}	41 ^{1/2} - ^{1/2}
WymanGord 1a	124	27	34	38 ^{1/2} +4 ^{1/2}
YarnanCom .1a	23	20 ^{1/2}	28	28 ^{1/2} +1 ^{1/2}

AomaxCorp	.30	42	29 1/4	28	29 1/4 + 1 1/4
YellowFrtSys	.40	75	46	22 1/4	49 1/4 - 3
YunkerBr	1.40	10	24	2 1/2	24
Zenith Labs		13	7 1/4	6	6 1/4 - 1
ZionsUtahBn	.80	16	19	18 1/2	19 + 1 1/2

FOREIGN				
AngloASoAf	320	53	3 1/2	3 1/4 3 1/2 + 3 1/2
AngloAGIn	2.740	427	26 1/2	24 26 1/2 + 3
BayerAG	2.636		56 1/2	55 1/2 55 1/2 - 1/4

Beechm Grp	.09s	10	63s	61s	61s + 1/2
BellCanada	77 1/2	2255	34s	33s	32s + 1/2
BlyvoorGld	1.01c	977	63s	53s	62s + 1/2
BrokenHilfp	.27s	13	9	8s	9 + 1/2
ButeisfGld	2.24s	214	110s	104s	110s + 1 1/2
Burmah Oil	.11s	622	4s	4s	1 1/2
Canon Inc	.39s	82	346s	314s	341s + 1/2
DeBeersMin	.25s	1155	24s	23s	24s + 1/2

Ericson T1	1.28e	6	46 1/2	45 1/4	46	+	4 1/2
FalconbrNick	1a	2	71	38 1/2	41	+	2 1/2
Fisons Ltd		47	74	6 1/2	6 1/2	-	1/4
FreeStateGM	2.69e	337	16 1/2	15 1/2	18 1/2	+	2 1/2
FujiPhotoF	.19e	534	10 1/2	16 1/2	17 1/2	+	1 1/2
GoldFieldsA	.54e	85	20 1/2	18 1/2	23 1/2	+	2 1/2
HitachiLtd	1.18e	90	25 1/2	25 1/2	26 1/2	+	1 1/2
HondaMotor	51e	42	43	44 1/2	45	+	1 1/2

KanaiEPw	1.14	9	22%	22%	22%
KioofGoldM	.58	821	4%	5%	3%+1
Kyoto Ceramic		176	30%	21%	30%+24%
MacMillBlde	.60	35	21%	20	21%+2
MineralRes	.57	449	2%	2%	2%+2
Mitsui Co.	.40	13	27%	27	27%+2
NipponElec	.14	7	15%	15%	15%+2
NissanIndus	2.20	20	13%	13	13%+1%

Palapang	1.28	38	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
Philips Gloelp	2.18	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
Pioneer Elec	1.47	100	88	88	88	88	88	88	88
PortletsPlat	1.38	44	6%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%
ProcsBrdGd	2.21	833	164	13%	13%	13%	13%	13%	13%
PresSynG	1.36	471	10	91%	10	10	10	10	10
RankOrsen	2.16	2679	3	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%
RevOutPet	1.35	1	78%	78%	77%	77%	77%	77%	77%

StiefelDenE	200e	311	70%	70%	77%	+ +
StiefelDenE	200e	311	70%	70%	77%	+ +
TeleDenMex	30e	253	81%	81%	81%	+ +
TeleDenMex	30e	104	81%	81%	81%	+ +
TokioMarF	82e	82	90%	92%	92%	+ +
TokyoShideI	70e	74	21%	20%	21%	+ +
ToyotaMot	71e	30	53%	23%	23%	+ +
UnionCapLd	39e	703	4	3%	4	+ +

VaalReels	2.61e	598	20	10%	30	+2%
Wetkom G/M	.59e	386	34	3	34+	4e
WestDriefg	3.84e	362	2914	2714	2914+	24e
WinDevel.vi	1.72e	584	73%	1177	134e+	24e
Wnsolding	4.20e	487	84	20%	234e+	6

2-Shares to full

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a-Also extra or extras d-Annual rate plus stock dividend c-Liquidating dividend a-Declared or paid in preceding 12 months b-Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up k-Declared or paid this year accumulative issue with dividend this year dividend omitted, deferred or

dends in arrears n—New Issue p—Paid no action taken at last dividend meeting r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend s—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distributor date.

Selling California Land Road Is Probed for Fraud

By Al Delugach

GELES, April 25.—The curtain—a cloak of secrecy that offshores afford to many Americans—has been a desert land promoter's Bank and Trust Bahamas firm whose sole as a tax haven is stony by U.S. officials. 60, International Command and Research Co., hip of Castle Bank and trust accounts of its has sold plots in the Valley on the install- at huge markups. Desert promotions have mon here for many ICLR operation is dif- that the land is retail- habitants of European nations. Glowing pic- investment potential itope Valley acreage painted in advertise- newspapers abroad. which has offices in Iis, Calif., and a Na- vice address, has made with hundreds of for- nals that "guarantee" -per-cent profit in five parcels of land around and Palmdale in Los ounty and in the Mor- rations of ICLR and ities incorporated in ax haven, the Nether- iles, are being invest- agencies for, among

other things, consumer fraud. Recently, the Justice Department learned of Castle's land operations here. The department checked records on land transactions in connection with a grand jury investigation by the Internal Revenue Service of tax- evasion schemes that use offshore bank accounts.

In the California land-operation, investigators have only a batch of numbers on Castle Bank's individual trust accounts as clues to the identity of the ICLR partners.

ICLR's affairs here have been "serviced" by a U.S. company, Central Pacific and Associates Inc., Beverly Hills. Investigators have been unable to contact any officers in Central Pacific and Associates, whose two chief executives are listed as James Farrara and James McGowan.

Recently, a man who identified himself to reporters as McGowan acknowledged that he was an "adviser" to ICLR. Asked about the foreign sales of raw desert land, he said:

"Nobody is stealing anything. The people all come over and see the land—98 per cent of them (before buying it)."

Mr. McGowan offered this explanation of the popularity of the investments:

"Everyone is trying to get a piece of the United States and California. They are trying to get their money out of their own countries and get it over here."

© Los Angeles Times.



'I Want 'Em All Back—My House, Furniture, Car, TV Set, Banjo...'

Eurobonds

(Continued from Page 23)

yield, of course, will be a quarter point higher than normal CD rates.

Canadian-dollar Eurobonds have continued to weaken because of profit-taking on the advance of the Canadian dollar and wor- ries that the spot exchange rate might move even lower.

In addition, some dealers say that Eurocanadian-dollar bonds are finally moving into a better alignment with the domestic Canadian bond market, where yields have been higher.

A 10-year, 9.75-per-cent issue of International Harvester Credit Corp. of Canada Ltd. was quoted Friday at 97.25 per cent

bid, 97.75 offered. On the offer- ed side, the yield worked out to 10.12 per cent.

In the Eurodollar sector, a 300-million-mark, seven-year note issue of the World Bank is expected to be offered at 99.5 bearing 7.5 per cent to yield 7.89 per cent.

Technically, the offering is a domestic issue, which qualifies for purchase by German pension funds and other institutions. However, there is no withholding tax on interest payments so that it can be sold internationally as well.

Also on offer is a 60-million-mark, seven-year note issue of the European Resettlement Fund. The

syndicate manager has indicated that the coupon rate will be 7.75 per cent when the issue was offered on Wednesday.

After the Norwegian govern- ment was able to successfully float a 100-million-mark, five-year issue at 100.5 bearing 7 per cent to yield 6.88 per cent, a new low in the present interest rate cycle, there was talk that Norges Kommunalbank may take the same route with a 100-million-mark, five-year offering bear- ing 7 per cent.

Market Volume

April 23 April 16
Credel \$414.3 mil. \$849.3 mil.
Euroclear \$489.1 mil. \$685.9 mil.

U.S. Economy Speeding Up Welsh Unions Bar U.K. Plan Putting 3% Limit on Pay Rise

(Continued from Page 23)
April 1974, wanted to be certain that the economic comeback was not illusory.

Solid Recovery

Now, apparently, many retailers and manufacturers seem to be convinced that the recovery is solid and likely to be sustained for perhaps another year or more. They have been impressed by the sustained strength of auto and other retail sales, and they have been able to improve their own financial picture by reducing short-term debt and improving their liquidity. Now they may be disposed to greater inventory investment and stepped-up capital spending.

The general robustness of corporate profits in recent quarters has been a major factor in the improvement of corporate financial positions.

Early returns of first-quarter earnings indicate one of the strongest year-to-year gains in some time. The results reflect the economic upturn to some extent, but they also are benefiting from the fact that a comparison is being made with the period a year ago when the recession was at its worst.

Japan Digital Watches

TOKYO, April 25 (AP-DJ).—The Japan Watch and Clock Inspection Institute reports that Japanese production of crystal oscillation-type digital watches is expected to total 7.5 million units during 1976, up sharply from 2.4 million units in 1975.

LONDON, April 25 (Reuters).—Welsh trade unionists yesterday rejected by an overwhelming majority the British Labor government's proposal for a 3-per-cent limit on wage rises this year in return for tax concessions.

On a show of hands, all but a few of the 320 delegates at the Welsh Trades Union Congress meeting in Llandudno voted for a resolution opposing the offer and claiming the government had failed to reduce unemployment, control prices and promote economic growth in Wales.

National leaders of the Trades Union Congress in London are believed to be close to a compromise wage agreement with the government aimed at combating inflation and strengthening the pound sterling. The Welsh stand is not expected to block a national agreement.

Last week, the Scottish Trades Union Congress also turned down the government proposal.

Nationalist Feelings
The Welsh and Scottish votes were partly an expression of nationalist feelings in the two regions, which feel neglected by centralized British economic planning.

The main British trades union chiefs have pledged to find a compromise agreement close to the government's proposal, although they feel that 3 per cent is too low. Union leaders have called for a 5-per-cent limit.

The national Trades Union Congress secretary, Len Murray, has predicted that an anti-inflation deal will be hammered out

to follow last year's agreement, under which British workers were held to a flat-rate wage rise of 5.6 a week.

The chancellor of the Exchequer, Denis Healey, yesterday said that a 3-per-cent rise would be too high because "this would mean a much bigger increase in earnings and it is earnings that decide how much prices go up."

Speaking on radio, he said: "We must get our prices down to the international level by the end of next year, and I don't think we can guarantee that unless we have a pay limit in the area of 3 per cent."

But he made it clear there could be some flexibility concerning the 3-per-cent limit, depending on how the pay policy is finally structured.

Prime Minister James Callaghan today urged the trade unions to accept the government's offer.

He told a gathering of trade unionists in Blackpool: "From the response we have had, it is certain that the government and the trade unions will succeed in reaching a new agreement that will enable us to take another giant stride to overcome inflation and safeguard jobs."

U.K. Ford Lifts Prices

LONDON, April 25 (AP-DJ).—Ford Motor Co. of Britain has raised the prices of its cars sold in Britain an average of 4.7 per cent, effective last week. The increase was the second this year by the British unit of Ford Motor Co.

All of these Securities have been sold. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

\$25,000,000

(Canadian)

International Harvester Credit Corporation of Canada Limited

9¾% Debentures Due April 15, 1986

Principal, premium, if any, and interest will be payable in Canadian dollars in Toronto or in certain cities outside Canada without deduction for or on account of Canadian withholding taxes, all as set forth in the Offering Circular. Interest will be payable annually on April 15, commencing in 1977.

MORGAN STANLEY INTERNATIONAL

ALGEMENE BANK NEDERLAND N.V.
ANDRESEN'S BANK A/S
BANCA DEL GOTTARDO
BANCO DI ROMA
BANK MEES & HOPE NV
BANQUE ARABE ET INTERNATIONALE D'INVESTISSEMENT (B.A.I.I.)
BANQUE FRANCAISE DU COMMERCE EXTERIEUR
BANQUE DE L'INDOCHINE ET DE SUEZ
BANQUE LAMBERT-LUXEMBOURG S.A.
BANQUE DE NEUFILIZE, SCHLUMBERGER, MALLET
BANQUE POPULAIRE SUISSE S.A. LUXEMBOURG
BANQUE WORMS
JOH. BERENBERG, GOSSLER & CO.
BREISACH PINSCHOF SCHOELLER
CAPITALFIN INTERNATIONALE S.p.A.
CITICORP INTERNATIONAL BANK
CONTINENTAL ILLINOIS
CREDIT INDUSTRIEL ET COMMERCIAL
CREDIT SUISSE WHITE WELD
RICHARD DAUS & CO. BANKIERS
DEN NORSEK CREDITBANK

A.E. AMES & CO.

BAER SECURITIES CORPORATION
BANCA NAZIONALE DEL LAVORO
BANK OF AMERICA INTERNATIONAL
BANK GUTZWILLER, KURZ, BUNGENER (OVERSEAS)
BANKERS TRUST INTERNATIONAL
BANQUE BRUXELLES LAMBERT S.A.
BANQUE GENERALE DU LUXEMBOURG S.A.
BANQUE INTERNATIONALE A LUXEMBOURG S.A.
BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS
BANQUE DE PARIS ET DES PAYS-BAS
BANQUE ROTHSCHILD
H. ALBERT DE BARY & CO. N.Y.
BAYERISCHE VEREINSBANK
BERLINER HANDELS- UND FRANKFURTER BANK
BROWN HARRIMAN & INTERNATIONAL BANKS LTD.
CAZENOVE & CO.
COMPAGNIA FINANZIARIA INTERMOBILIARE S.p.A.
CREDIT COMMERCIAL DE FRANCE
CREDIT LYONNAIS
CREDIT DU NORD ET UNION PARISIENNE
CREDITO ITALIANO
DEN DANSKE BANK
DEUTSCHE BANK
DRESNER BANK
EUROPEAN BANKING COMPANY
GOLDMAN SACHS INTERNATIONAL CORP.
HILL SAMUEL & CO.
JARDINE FLEMING & COMPANY
KLEINWORT, BENSON
KUWAIT INVESTMENT COMPANY (S.A.K.)
LAZARD FRERES ET CIE
LEVESQUE, BEAUBIEN INC.
LONDON MULTINATIONAL BANK (UNDERWRITERS)
MERRILL LYNCH INTERNATIONAL & CO.
B. METZLER SEEL, SOHN & CO.
NEUBANK
NOMURA EUROPE N.Y.
SAL. OPPENHEIM JR. & CIE.
PETERBROECK, VAN CAMPENHOUT, KEMPEN S.A.
PITFIELD, MACKAY, ROSS & COMPANY
N.M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS
J. HENRY SCHRODER WAGG & CO.
SINGER & FRIEDLANDER
SMITH BARNET, HARRIS UPHAM & CO.
SOCIETE GENERALE
SOCIETE GENERALE DE BANQUE S.A.
(R.A.S. GROUP)
SVENSKA HANDELSBANKEN
SWISS BANK CORPORATION (OVERSEAS)
TRINKAUS & BURKHARDT
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND (SECURITIES)
VEREINS- UND WESTBANK
S.G. WARBURG & CO. LTD.
WARDLEY
WOOD GUNDY

DOMINION SECURITIES CORPORATION HARRIS & PARTNERS LIMITED

AMSTERDAM-ROTTERDAM BANK N.V.
BANCA COMMERCIALE ITALIANA
BANCA DELLA SVIZZERA ITALIANA
BANK GUTZWILLER, KURZ, BUNGENER (OVERSEAS)
BANKERS TRUST INTERNATIONAL
BANQUE BRUXELLES LAMBERT S.A.
BANQUE GENERALE DU LUXEMBOURG S.A.
BANQUE INTERNATIONALE A LUXEMBOURG S.A.
BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS
BANQUE DE PARIS ET DES PAYS-BAS
BANQUE ROTHSCHILD
H. ALBERT DE BARY & CO. N.Y.
BAYERISCHE VEREINSBANK
BERLINER HANDELS- UND FRANKFURTER BANK
BROWN HARRIMAN & INTERNATIONAL BANKS LTD.
CAZENOVE & CO.
COMPAGNIA FINANZIARIA INTERMOBILIARE S.p.A.
CREDIT COMMERCIAL DE FRANCE
CREDIT LYONNAIS
CREDIT DU NORD ET UNION PARISIENNE
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LEVESQUE, BEAUBIEN INC.
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NEUBANK
NOMURA EUROPE N.Y.
SAL. OPPENHEIM JR. & CIE.
PETERBROECK, VAN CAMPENHOUT, KEMPEN S.A.
PITFIELD, MACKAY, ROSS & COMPANY
N.M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS
J. HENRY SCHRODER WAGG & CO.
SINGER & FRIEDLANDER
SMITH BARNET, HARRIS UPHAM & CO.
SOCIETE GENERALE
SOCIETE GENERALE DE BANQUE S.A.
(R.A.S. GROUP)
SVENSKA HANDELSBANKEN
SWISS BANK CORPORATION (OVERSEAS)
TRINKAUS & BURKHARDT
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND (SECURITIES)
VEREINS- UND WESTBANK
S.G. WARBURG & CO. LTD.
WARDLEY
WOOD GUNDY

All of these Securities have been sold. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

U.S. \$50,000,000

Aluminum Company of Canada, Limited

9½% Debentures Due 1988

Principal, premium, if any, and interest will be payable in United States dollars in Montreal or in certain cities outside Canada without deduction for or on account of Canadian withholding taxes, all as set forth in the Offering Circular. Interest will be payable annually on April 15, commencing in 1977.

MORGAN STANLEY INTERNATIONAL

MORGAN GRENFELL & CO. LIMITED

ORION BANK LIMITED

ALGEMENE BANK NEDERLAND N.V.
ANDRESEN'S BANK A/S
BACHE HALSEY STUART INC.
BANCA DEL GOTTARDO
BANCO DI ROMA
BANK MEES & HOPE NV
BANQUE ARABE ET INTERNATIONALE D'INVESTISSEMENT (B.A.I.I.)
BANQUE BRUXELLES LAMBERT S.A.
BANQUE GENERALE DU LUXEMBOURG S.A.
BANQUE INTERNATIONALE A LUXEMBOURG S.A.
BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS
BANQUE DE PARIS ET DES PAYS-BAS
BANQUE ROTHSCHILD
H. ALBERT DE BARY & CO. N.Y.
BAYERISCHE VEREINSBANK
BERLINER HANDELS- UND FRANKFURTER BANK
CAPITALFIN INTERNATIONALE S.p.A.
COMMERZBANK
CREDIT COMMERCIAL DE FRANCE
CREDIT INDUSTRIEL ET COMMERCIAL
CREDIT SUISSE WHITE WELD
DAI-ICHI KANGYO BANK NEDERLAND N.V.
DEN DANSKE BANK
DEUTSCHE GIZENTRALE
DEUTSCHE KOMMUNALBANK
DOMINION SECURITIES CORPORATION HARRIS & PARTNERS
EFFECTENBANK-WARBURG
FINACOR
GIZENTRALE UND BANK DER OSTERREICHISCHEN SPARKASSEN
HILL SAMUEL & CO.
ISTITUTO BANCARIO SAN PAOLO DI TORINO
KIDDER, PEABODY INTERNATIONAL
KREDIETBANK S.A. LUXEMBOURGEOISE
KUWAIT INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT CO. S.A.K.
LAZARD FRERES ET CIE
LEVESQUE, BEAUBIEN INC.
LONDON MULTINATIONAL BANK (UNDERWRITERS)
MERRILL LYNCH INTERNATIONAL & CO.
B. METZLER SEEL, SOHN & CO.
NEUBANK
NOMURA EUROPE N.Y.
SAL. OPPENHEIM JR. & CIE.
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UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND (SECURITIES)
VEREINS- UND WESTBANK
S.G. WARBURG & CO. LTD.
WARDLEY
WOOD GUNDY
TAMAICHI INTERNATIONAL (EUROPE)

Wynegar, Hisle Connect

ns' Homers Rout Birds' Palmer

NCTON, Minn., April 25 (UPI)—The Twins' home runs by rookie outfielder Larry Hisle and pitcher Tom Seaver helped the Minnesota Twins triumph over the Baltimore Orioles in the eighth to cap a four-run

Wynegar hit his second homer of the year in the second inning and also singled home the Twins' go-ahead run in the fifth. Hisle, who knocked a slump with two hits, drilled a three-run homer in the eighth to cap a four-run

rally that sent Palmer to his second loss in five decisions.

Tom Seaver pitched 2 2/3 innings in relief of Joe Decker to gain his first victory. Seaver allowed five hits, including a homer by Doug Decinces in the fourth—to gain his first triumph of the year.

The Orioles took a 1-0 lead in the first inning when Decker walked the bases loaded and Ken Singleton greeted Seaver with a sacrifice fly, but the Twins went ahead 2-1 in the second on Wynegar's homer and a run-scoring single by Bobby Randall.

A's 3, Indians 1
At Cleveland, Joe Rudi belted his 100th career homer, a two-run shot into the left-field stands in the first inning, and Mike Torrez scored his second victory to pace

Sunday

Oakland to a 9-1 victory over the Indians. Rudi, whose two-run homer in the ninth inning yesterday gave the A's the victory, got Torrez all the runs he needed. The A's chased starter Pat Dobson in the second with two more runs. Sai Bando singled home another Oakland run in the third and a sacrifice fly by Billy Williams and two Cleveland errors gave the A's three more tallies in the fifth.

Reds 7, Expos 8
At Montreal, Dave Concepcion hit a two-run homer and John Bench and Ken Griffey also drove home two runs each as Cincinnati blanked the Expos, 7-0. Concepcion's second home run of the season, in the fourth inning after a walk to Cesar Geronimo, gave the Reds a 4-0 lead. Bench homered to lead off the second inning and drove in a run with a fifth-inning single.

Griffey doubled in the fifth inning, scoring Pete Rose, who had doubled. A seventh-inning single by Griffey scored Rose, who again had doubled. Joe Morgan drove in the other Cincinnati run with a third-inning double after Rose was safe on a bunt single.

Braves 3, Phillies 2
At Philadelphia, Dave May hit a two-run homer in the sixth

inning and Atlanta defeated the Phillies, 3-2. With Phil Vassar, aided by relievers Roger Murri and Elias Sosa, picking up the victory.

Nieko permitted only a Jay Johnstone double in the fourth inning until Garry Maddox singled to open the eighth. Maddox scored the first Philadelphia run when pinch-hitter Tim McCarver tripled to right; McCarter scored on Dave Cash's sacrifice fly. After a Larry Bowa single, Moret came in to end the inning.

Atlanta took a 1-0 lead when Rowland Office tripled to open the game against loser Larry Christensen and scored as Jerry Remy grounded out. Jimmy Wynn singled to open the sixth inning and May connected for his first home run of the season to make the score 3-0. Darrell Evans set a modern National League record when he drew a walk in the eighth inning. Evans has walked in 13 consecutive games, breaking the record set in 1972 by Cincinnati's Joe Morgan.

At Houston, New York pitchers Jon Matlack and Ken Sanders combined on a four-hitter against the Astros and runners used a passed ball and a wild pitch to score the tying and go-ahead runs for a 4-3 victory. Sanders earned his first victory of the season, allowing just one hit in the final three innings of relief. Matlack stymied Houston on three hits, but gave up Cesar Cedeño's two-run home run in the fourth inning which put the Astros ahead, 2-1.

Soviet Women Win
FULLERTON, Calif., April 25 (UPI)—The Russian national women's basketball team, unbeaten in international play since 1958, held off the United States 60-58, Friday night. The Americans, playing before a crowd of 4,250 at Cal State-Fullerton, took a 17-6 lead early in the game and led 31-30 at halftime.

Friday's and Saturday's Line Scores
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